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NATO EUROGROUP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON USSR PROPOSAL

LD252254 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Brussels May 25 TASS -- The Eurogroup of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation held a session here today at the level of defence ministers.

Twelve Western European partners in the alliance (without France and Iceland) adopted a communique on the session's results.

The communique showed that NATO was not ready to give an answer to the Soviet proposal on the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The defence ministers linked such elimination to cuts in conventional armaments and talks on chemical weapons.

Far from ready to give up nuclear weapons, the ministers declared for the preservation of NATO's strategy of "nuclear deterrence" and the continued presence of U.S. nuclear forces in Europe.

The Eurogroup also favoured a further buildup in conventional armaments.

Bogachev on 'Double Standards'

LD261936 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1404 GMT 26 May 87

["NATO's Double Standards -- Comment" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 26 (TASS) -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Judging by the communique issued after the NATO Eurogroup's meeting in Brussels, the defense ministers of 12 European countries in the North Atlantic bloc have not yet reached consensus on Soviet proposals concerning medium- and shorter-range missiles.

While saying they welcomed better prospects for an INF (medium-range missile) agreement, the ministers advanced a number of new conditions that call for revising the already agreed upon positions of the Soviet Union and the United States and can therefore seriously complicate an accord.

In interviews with newsmen in Brussels, NATO ministers voiced "anxiety" that eliminating U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe would allegedly reduce security for the NATO countries and should for this reason be compensated not only with the scrapping of Soviet medium-range missiles but also with "significant cuts" in Soviet conventional arms and armed forces.

European "Atlanticists" also demanded that all medium-range missiles outside Europe be destroyed unconditionally, that is that the understanding reached in Reykjavik for the Soviet Union and the United States to retain 100 nuclear warheads each on medium-range missiles respectively in the Asian part of the USSR and on U.S. territory be dropped.

The present U.S. nuclear potential in the Pacific that is zeroed in on the Soviet Union is mostly concentrated, in the meantime, on delivery systems not to be limited or reduced under the U.S. draft treaty, namely on sea-launched cruise missiles, carried-based planes and F-16 fighter bombers deployed in South Korea, Japan, and on Pacific islands.

In the early nineties more than 140 U.S. ships and submarines will be provided with 2,500 launchers for nuclear-tipped 200-kiloton Tomahawk cruise missiles. Such missiles have already been installed on the battleship New Jersey, the cruiser Long Beach, and 15 Spruance-class destroyers. Two years ago Tomahawks were also adopted by 15 U.S. submarines.

The U.S. Pacific fleet includes six carrier groups with a total of over 675 aircraft. More than 200 of these planes are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Many, including Hornets, A-6's, Intruders, and A-7 Corsairs, have an action radius of 1,000 km and can deliver nuclear blows to target deep inside Soviet territory.

Accepting the proposals by European "Atlanticists" for reviewing the Reykjavik understanding for the Soviet Union and the United States each to keep 100 warheads on medium-range missiles respectively in Asia and on U.S. territory without simultaneously reaching agreement that Washington should eliminate its nuclear systems in the Far East would not just complicate an accord but also but also give unilateral military advantages to the United States.

The Soviet Union, as M.S. Gorbachev recently declared, is prepared to solve the issue of globally destroying the medium-range missiles of both sides. For this, the United States needs to eliminate its nuclear weapons in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines and pull back its air-based forces behind agreed lines.

Displaying a "double standard" in dealing with the problems of disarmament, the NATO strategists are continually demanding that bilateral reductions of one class of weapons or another by the USSR and the United States by accompanied by unilateral reduction in Soviet weapons systems in other areas, justifying this with fantastic figures on "Soviet superiority."

In fact there are areas where the United States has real rather than imaginary military superiority and where balancing the forces is a vital need for stabilizing the military-political situation in the world.

The United States has 20 aircraft-carriers, including 5 nuclear-powered ones, while the Soviet Union has none at all.

The U.S. Navy includes 12 aircraft-capable ships, including helicopter-carriers and multipurpose amphibious vessels, while the Soviet Navy has only 6 aircraft-capable ships.

Characteristically, the United States flatly refuses to conduct talks on the arms and fields of military activities where it has an advantage. These include, for example, U.S. forward-based systems, U.S. military bases surrounding the Soviet Union, and naval forces, including aircraft-carriers.

No serious talks on arms limitation can be conducted on the basis of double standards and different approaches to ensuring the security of the countries involved. It is high time NATO strategy-makers realized that.

NATO DEFENSE PLANNING GROUP HOLDS 2-DAY SESSION

LD261624 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Brussels May 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A two-day session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee which opened here today behind closed doors, is keynoted for its militarist spirit. This is clear from pronouncements made at a press conference by West German General W. Altenburg, chairman of the NATO Military Committee. He said that the defence ministers participating in the session agreed to raise military expenditures and to boost arms purchases.

The general insistently emphasized that NATO did not intend to give up its "nuclear deterrent" strategy and that nuclear weapons had been and would remain an important supplement to arsenals of conventional weapons. He clearly intimated thereby that the idea of complete liquidation of nuclear weapons is not to the liking of NATO.

Session Ends

LD272121 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Brussels May 27 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov:

A session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee at the level of defence ministers (without France and Iceland) ended at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Alliance today.

Like the meeting of NATO's Eurogroup, it failed to provide an answer to concrete Soviet proposals on the elimination of nuclear missiles in Europe. In tribute to the times, the ministers declared in their final communique their readiness to promote progress in East-West relations, especially in arms control area, by attaining security at a lower level of forces. However, nothing was done to back up these words. Moreover, as U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said at a press conference, participants in the session called for more efforts to build up conventional weapons and increae military expenditure.

The Pentagon chief made every effort in Brussels to drag the alliance partners into U.S. plans of increasing the West's military presence in the Persian Gulf.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS' ACTIVITIES

PM261147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Behind a Fence of Reservations. The NATO Military Ministers Are Opposed to the Elimination of Nuclear Armaments in Europe"]

[Text] Oslo, 16 May -- Despite the loud statements about a "desire to contribute to disarmament," the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc's military departments are holding a course toward the buildup of nuclear armaments. [paragraph continues]

This is evidenced by the results of a 2-day session of the NATO nuclear planning group at defense minister level in the Norwegian city of Stavanger. The communique published at the end of the session abounds in statements about NATO's dedication to nuclear weapons. "We will preserve and improve the nuclear forces necessary for the implementation of a flexible response strategy," the document says.

The session devoted considerable attention to the question of medium-range nuclear forces in Europe. Although the communique "welcomes the improvement in the prospects of the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and the USSR" in that sphere, this statement is accompanied by a multitude of reservations and extra conditions. In fact, the final communique does not provide a constructive response to the Soviet proposals on ridding Europe of nuclear weapons.

Addressing journalists in Stavanger, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said that NATO must block all Soviet efforts to eliminate all nuclear weapons in Europe. At the same time, he admitted that the defense ministers had not reached agreement on whether the United States should go along with the proposal on eliminating medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. The Pentagon chief demanded that there be an "arms upgrading" in the event of the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. I would prefer, he said, to add something to the U.S. nuclear arsenal in Europe. In particular, he mentioned bomber aircraft and artillery.

In an interview for NBC Weinberger stresses that NATO does not intend to abandon its military doctrine envisaging the possibility of a first nuclear strike.

Washington, 16 May -- The defense ministers confirmed at the Norway session their dedication to modernizing nuclear weapons, THE WASHINGTON POST stresses. In private conversations the ministers backed the development of a new tactical battlefield weapon, a new free-falling aerial bomb, and a new air-launched missile -- weapons which are not affected by the Soviet-U.S. agreement currently under discussion. The ministers, the paper continued, also discussed the question of adding F-111 fighter bombers and cruise missiles to the NATO arsenal.

Paris, 16 May -- LE MONDE notes that the members of the North Atlantic Alliance "are hostile toward the idea of a nuclear-free Europe." In Stavanger, the paper points out, the defense ministers, headed by C. Weinberger, reaffirmed their adherence to the "nuclear deterrence" strategy.

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON PLANNING GROUP DECISIONS

PM271357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 87 First Edition p 3

[Captain First Rank V. Kuzar commentary under the rubric "International Notes: "Old Positions"]

[Text] Decades of membership of the North Atlantic bloc and the constant gambling on "nuclear deterrence" have literally paralyzed the will of the ruling circles of a number of NATO countries. They simply cannot imagine relinquishing the nuclear strategy and building international relations on a nonnuclear basis. The NATO Nuclear Planning Group session held in the Norwegian city of Stavanger was the latest evidence of this.

The defense ministers of the 14 bloc countries, with the exception of France and Iceland, who are not members of the NATO military organization, spent 2 days working out a joint position with regard to the recent Soviet initiatives for the elimination of European nuclear arsenals.

It must be pointed out that the war departments' leaders who came to this session brought by no means identical views on this problems from their governments. It is well known that Norway, Denmark, and Greece unequivocally expressed themselves in favor of nuclear disarmament. Other European NATO countries also approve on the whole the Soviet proposal. On the eve of the session a report came in from London that Britain is ready to agree to the "double zero" option, that is on the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. Now only the FRG has not yet conclusively formulated its position. As for the U.S. representatives, while en route to Stavanger Defense Secretary C. Weinberger called on his colleagues to "block any Soviet attempts to eliminate all nuclear arms in Europe."

And yet, despite the opposition of C. Weinberger and his confederates, it would seem that the situation was favorable for working out a positive approach to the Soviet initiatives. This was facilitated both by the support of the majority of the population of the Western European countries for the idea of ridding the continent of nuclear weapons and by the fact that the Soviet Union's proposals took into account wishes expressed previously in the European capitals. However fear of nuclear disarmament denied the defense ministers the opportunity to rise above old prejudices, and this was shown in the results of the session. The final communique emphasized the bloc's adherence to nuclear weapons. "We will preserve and improve our nuclear forces, which are essential for the realization of a flexible response" -- the document says. These are not merely words. In fact it is a question of NATO carrying out "arms upgrading" and saturating the continent with new types of weapons. Thus the Atlanticists are planning to deploy B-52 strategic bombers in Britain, increase the numbers of F-111 fighter-bombers present there, and place additional cruise missiles on U.S. submarines, which, according to the Pentagon, are already patrolling regions near Soviet waters.

In direct conjunction with the question of the session's agenda, a discussion developed on other military and political problems. In particular, progress in the fulfillment of NATO programs for the creation of a new generation of conventional arms and chemical weapons was discussed. At the same time Washington's emissaries took measures to suppress criticism of the SDI program and the United States' practical steps to implement it.

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group session showed that the West is not yet ready to give a concerted response to the Soviet peace initiatives. Furthermore, the bloc's military and political leadership continues to stick to its old positions and think in militarist terms. In this connection the decisions taken must be regarded as a continuation of the policy of building up the arms race and expanding military preparations.

SHEVARDNADZE LETTER TO UN HEAD ON DISARMAMENT

LD251245 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- Follows the full text of a letter sent by the Soviet foreign minister to the U.N. secretary general concerning the U.N. General Assembly's forthcoming 3rd special session on disarmament:

III. 28 May 87 AA 6 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Dear Mr Secretary-General,

The unanimous decision by the U.N. General Assembly to convene the Third Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament in 1988 has been welcomed with satisfaction in the Soviet Union.

The third special session will be prepared and held at a critical, crucial moment in world affairs.

On the one hand, the awareness of the catastrophic nature of nuclear war has been growing and the idea of delivering mankind from the ruinous systems of mass destruction has been gaining ever stronger support.

The Soviet Union, as a nuclear power, has been applying every effort for a practical realization of a concept for a demilitarized, democratic and non-violent world.

The January 15, 1986 program for security through disarmament, Reykjavik and the following Soviet initiatives have given a new dimension to the problem of curtailing military arsenals and made it possible to draw the outlines of a nuclear-free future.

On the other hand, the arms race has been rapidly gaining in speed and the "Star Wars" plans are threatening to carry it into new areas and lend it an added scope.

Civilization is at a nuclear and space crossroads where it will have to make what will apparently be the most serious choice in its history -- to be or not to be.

The Soviet Union is convinced that international relations ought to be rebuilt along the lines of forging a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

The most important routes to this goal, in our opinion, are those of eliminating nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction, preventing an arms race in outer space, and confining the military potentials of states to the limit of reasonable sufficiency.

Developing the complex of military-political parameters of such a system presupposes a broad approach to disarmament as a package of inter-related measures for limiting and reducing arms, strengthening trust, adjusting mechanisms for verification, and switching the funds being released over to peaceful development purposes.

The extensive democratic dialogue getting under way on the foundations of security for all will make it possible to work out the more efficient ways of remodelling international relations in keeping with the aspirations of all peoples and concentrate on building a really humane and demilitarized world.

A big contribution to promoting this dialogue and concretizing it in the military-political field should be made by the U.N. General Assembly's Third Special Session on Disarmament.

It is important that from the very beginning it should be seen as an extraordinary event both for the nature of placing issues and for the new phase in efforts by the world community to stop the arms race and proceed from declarations to creating a favorable international environment for attaining really tangible results at talks on limiting and reducing arms. [sentence as received]

The issue of ways and means of changing over to a nuclear-free world will undoubtedly be in the focus of attention at the session. The statement of January 15, 1986, suggested specific phases for nuclear disarmament. They effectively constitute the pivot of the comprehensive program for disarmament to be considered by the session.

While singling out the problem of destroying nuclear weapons, we at the same [time] believe that the destruction of nuclear arms should be accompanied by the prohibition and limitation of the other kinds of weapons of mass annihilation, conventional arms and military activities, which are important separate ways of building comprehensive security in the military field.

The aim of the international community in the final analysis is general and complete disarmament, a commitment to which should be reaffirmed at the special session with fresh vigor.

Taking the relay baton from the previous two special sessions devoted to disarmament, the third special session is called upon to highlight the pressing tasks of disarmament for today and tomorrow.

The session will make it possible to project the basic provisions of the final document of the first special session ondisarment, which has formed the historic basis for a multilateral approach in this field, onto the perspective of achieving a nuclear-free world and dovetail them organically with the needs of forging comprehensive security.

In practical terms, the session could solve issues connected with increasing the efficiency of multilateral mechanisms, singling out in the process the role of the United Nations.

The time has come for the United Nations to feel themselves an integral entity adjusting the equilibrium of general security not with the force of arms but with reason and morals.

The United Nations should actively facilitate all phases for reducing military potentials and become a guarantor of states' security, especially in the post-nuclear situation, and a regulator for maintaining the equilibrium at the level of reasonable sufficiency, with a permanent trend for the latter's decline.

As for the agenda for the forthcoming special session, the Soviet Union believes that it should be geared to achieve real progress in limiting the arms race and bringing about disarmament and to using the U.N. potential in the field ever more actively.

It is important that dialogue at the session be purposeful and crowned with the adoption of a substantive, even if a brief, final document which would, along with setting guidelines for a nuclear-free and safe world, also chart specific routes towards it, including the fostering of an adequate political atmosphere based ontrust, mutual understanding, public candor, openness and predictability in international affairs.

The session will reflect an exceptionally important period mankind is living through. What will be the hopes, plans and accomplishments with which mankind will enter the third millennium? There is not so much time left to all of us to usher in a new historical era.

We propose declaring the '90s a decade for building a nuclear-free and non-violent world.

We count on the session providing a forum for constructive and productive efforts by the world community to curtail the arms race, for bold decisions acceptable to all and for a creative quest for common ground in the positions of all groups of states.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we intend actively to facilitate its success.

GERASIMOV LINKS ARMS ACCORD WITH SUMMIT PROSPECT

LD230816 Prague CTK in English 0725 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] Prague May 23 (CTK) -- "If an agreement on the liquidation of medium-range missiles is reached and if we agree with Americans on key issues in reducing strategic aggressive weapons and on 'Star Wars' problems, it would be a sufficient basis for holding a summit", Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said in an interview for today's RUDE PRAVO.

He added that "Mikhail Gorbachev does not conceal that he is ready to go to the United States. But he cannot go as a tourist. He has already been acquainted with President Ronald Reagan in Geneva and later in Reykjavik, and to do so for the third time has no sense. It is time for deeds. That is why, if diplomats reach sufficient progress in Geneva in summer, it could be expected that a summit can be held in autumn".

Asked about progress in the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, Gennadiy Gerasimov said that the talks are close to conclusion. With political goodwill of both sides it is possible to close them soon.

He pointed, however, to the strange stand of the United States and its allies. "The United States says that it has to hold consultations with its allies, adding that it does not want to exert pressure on them. And its allies say that they do not want to hurry, that they must explore the question. This stand is rather strange since what is now being proposed by the Soviet side is the same what the Western side proposed several years ago, in 1981".

"The allies are now split. Margaret Thatcher says one thing, Helmut Kohl another. They do not have a joint stand. Even the recent meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Norway failed to reach a joint stand. And this, of course, makes it difficult to reply to the question when and whether at all it is possible to expect a positive culmination of the talks".

Gennadiy Gerasimov pointed out that an agreement on the liquidation of medium-range missiles could give the Reagan administration a final chord before its departure to the past. "But in the United States itself, there are forces which are against this agreement. They include also Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger."

"These forces are afraid of an agreement especially because it would be a first agreement on real reduction of nuclear weapons. They are afraid that after a first step a second would follow, and that one stone would start a avalanche, that a second step will be followed by a third and the process of nuclear disarmament, as proposed by the Soviet Union, would start", Gennadiy Gerasimov stressed.

PRESS INTEREST IN WARSAW PACT MEETING NOTED

LD271835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Our special correspondent Aleksandr Zholkver reports from Berlin:

[Zholkver] The latest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meets in the GDR capital tomorrow. This afternoon the leading figures of the Warsaw Pact member states arrived in Berlin. The Soviet delegation is led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The delegation includes Comrades Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, and Medvedev. At Berlin's Shoenefeld airport, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the members of the Soviet delegation were cordially greeted by Comrade Honecker and other leaders of the GDR.

Interest in the forthcoming meeting of the Warsaw Pact organization's political leadership is enormous. Over 350 foreign journalists were accredited at the international press center in Berlin on the first day it was open. With great attention they are acquainting themselves with the materials of the official friendly visit by Comrade Gorbachev to Romania, which has just ended. His speech at the meeting in Bucharest was relayed in full by GDR television. The journalists gathered in the press center noted particularly in their reports that at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Berlin it is planned to jointly analyze the situation in Europe and throughout the world, and agree on urgent and joint foreign policy moves.

Berlin's papers today particularly stress that the agenda is headed by the question of eliminating nuclear missiles in Europe, as well as the adoption of other nuclear disarmament and conventional arms reduction measures, and measures to prevent the arms race extending into space.

The Soviet Union's position on all times most important issues is elucidated by Soviet experts who come to Berlin and are speaking in the international press center.

In the GDR capital everything is ready for the start of the Political Consultative Committee's work. The session will be held in the Palast-Hotel, which is situated in the very center of the city. At the moment Berlin is solemnly celebrating its 750th birthday. The GDR capital bears the honored title of "City of Peace", and all the Berliners I have had occasion to speak with express confidence that the new meeting of the leaders of the socialist community will be an important contribution to strengthening peace and security on the European continent and throughout the world.

PRAVDA VIEWS BERLIN FORUM BACKGROUND, SETTING

PM281001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and M. Podklyuchnikov: "Berlin Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 27 May -- [passage omitted] The last Political Consultative Committee conference was held in Budapest. It took place nearly a year ago: on 10-11 June. The conference supported the program put forward by the Soviet Union for the total elimination of weapons of mass annihilation. [paragraph continues]

The most important result of its work was the Warsaw Pact states' appeal to the NATO states and all European countries with the program for reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The fraternal countries' joint document substantially added to and reinforced the program for the total elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation. The world is widely acquainted with the USSR's numerous initiatives which are paving a real path for reducing and totally eliminating nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, preventing the spread of the arms race into space, and ending nuclear tests.

Proposals for the creation of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons are connected with the GDR and the CSSR, Romania and Bulgaria. Poland's comprehensive plan for reducing armaments and building confidence in Central Europe was also recently made public. The fraternal countries jointly submitted to the United Nations an initiative relating to the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security. It was they who suggested to the NATO Members the idea of a moratorium on increasing military expenditure. And they recently issued a joint statement with proposals whose aim is to promote the completion of the drafting of a convention on banning and eliminating chemical weapons.

All this reflects the restructuring which is also having an effect in the foreign policy sphere. The atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and creativity is strengthening, providing for each person's heightened initiative in implementing the socialist community countries' jointly elaborated line. Taking this dynamic into account, we can expect the Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin to lend even greater activeness to their efforts on all the main salients of the struggle for a Europe of stable security and good-neighborly cooperation.

A realistic assessment of the international situation is complex. In Europe, thanks to the Soviet proposals, and above all those aimed at clearing the continent of nuclear weapons, there is now a unique change of turning the course of events toward disarmament and trust. It is up to the United States and the NATO countries. And they seem to want to disown their former statements about their desire for nuclear disarmament, a world with fewer arms, and so forth.

In Berlin you only have to switch to the West Berlin television channel to be convinced of the furor which the proposal for the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles is generating among, for instance, influential ruling circles in the nearby FRG.

There are many examples of the overt and concealed reluctance of certain circles in the NATO countries to disarm. That is why it is more important than ever to mobilize the efforts of the peace-loving states and all people of good will in the struggle to ensure that the chance opened up by the enterprising Soviet policy is not let slip.

The Warsaw Pact states are pioneers in the matter of ensuring peace. They are blazing new trails, proposing bold, extraordinary solutions to existing problems, bringing a constructive spirit to international affairs.

In Berlin everything is ready for the start of the work of the Political Consultative Committee conference. Our German friends attach great importance to the conference. GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman Wolfgang Mayer [surname as published] said that it is expected that the Berlin conference will have extraordinary importance for the normalization of the complex and tense international situation.

In the Berlin international press center the list of accredited newspaper, agency, and radio and television representatives already numbers hundreds of names. The list of their places of "registration" covers the whole world.

We learned from informed circles that the main questions to be discussed at the Political Consultative Committee's Berlin conference will be problems of disarmament, the creation of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world, and the formation of an all-encompassing system of international security. And that is the main thing which interests and perturbs the European and world public today. The influx of the press into Berlin is a sure sign that important decisions, concepts, and impulses are expected from the conference of the top leaders of the socialist states.

An analysis of the situation in Europe and throughout the world and the coordination of urgent foreign policy actions will serve the cause of peace and security. Our fraternal countries have no concern in international relations other than concern to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to save mankind, and to assert a nuclear-free and nonviolent world. That is the main aim of their policy. And in Berlin this will undoubtedly be reaffirmed with great conviction.

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT MEETING

Gorbachev Leads Delegation

LD271242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 May 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Members of the Soviet delegation today left Moscow for Berlin to take part in a routine conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The delegation is headed by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the delegation are: Comrades Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, and Sokolov. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Talyzin, and other comrades.

In the seeing-off party was Koenig, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Honecker Greets Gorbachev

LD271438 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin May 27 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev arrived here today to take part in a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states. He is the head of the Soviet delegation.

At the airport he was welcomed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR State Council, and other GDR leaders.

Agenda Noted

PM270915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Across Countries and Continents": "Statement by GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman"]

[Text] Berlin, 26 May -- The forthcoming Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will be of extremely great significance with regard to improving the tense, complex international situation. This was said by a GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman at a news conference here.

The discussion of key issues on whose solution the very existence of human civilization depends in the nuclear-space age will be on the conference agenda, he stressed. It is a question of practical steps and measures to limit arms and bring about disarmament and to create a nuclear-free world and a comprehensive international security system. This concerns proposals to sharply reduce all types of arms and armed forces.

Neither now nor in the future can any state ensure its security by military means alone. This is increasingly becoming a task to be resolved by political means. For this to happen it is also essential to establish a climate of trust between states with different social systems. The conference, which will confirm the exclusively defensive nature of the Warsaw Pact, will devote particular attention to this issue. Understanding and trust are now a reliable basis for peaceful relations in Europe and beyond its borders. We hope, the GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized, that the decisions taken by the Berlin conference will inspire all forces of reason and realism and we are confident that they will open up broad scope for continuing political dialogue with all who want to contribute to strengthening peace.

The GDR, he said, is sure that the Berlin conference will also help to further develop political cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and intensify and strengthen collaboration between socialist countries.

Officials Brief Reporters

LD271936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- Soviet experts outlined USSR's foreign policy at a news conference in Berlin Wednesday evening. Academician Yevgeniy Primakov told journalists at the international press center that the meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states, which opens in Berlin on Thursday, would form part of the efforts by the socialist states to make a constructive contribution to improving the international situation. This active approach to questions of international security is based on the recognition that today political means and reason alone are suited to the solution of conflicts in many parts of the world. The Soviet side is committed to maximum flexibility and a constructive approach in this process.

Appearing with Primakov, Albert Vlasov of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee and Boris Pyadyshev of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry answered journalists' questions.

TASS Reports News Conference

LD280824 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin May 28 TASS -- A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states opens in Berlin today.

This event was the subject of a press conference given here Wednesday night by Soviet foreign-policy experts.

Taking part in the press conference and answering journalists' questions were Albert Vlasov, first deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations, and Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY.

The experts emphasised that attempts by the Western side to cling to the old political thinking and to the concept of nuclear deterrence was one of the main obstacles to achieving real progress in the field of disarmament.

They said renunciation of the concept would undoubtedly promote headway towards a solution to many acute problems, among them the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles.

Some difficulties at the Soviet-U.S. talks are rooted in the U.S. stance while other ones are rooted in the stands of its allies.

In particular, the Federal Republic of Germany, first of all, has not up to now finally defined its position as regards the shorter-range weapons with a range of more than 500 kilometres.

There are also ambiguities in the stands of a number of other allies of the United States. As far as the United States itself is concerned, difficulties proceed from the fact that that power would like not to eliminate their "Pershing-2" missiles in Western Europe but to convert them into shorter-range missiles by removing the missile's second stage.

The non-constructive nature of such an approach is clear already because it would take not more than 45 minutes to reconvert the shorter-range missiles into Pershing-2 ones by adding the second stage to them.

Besides, the speakers pointed out, the United States would like not to eliminate land-based cruise missiles but to convert them into sea-launched ones.

Neither is the USA prepared to undertake to deploy medium-range missiles on its national territory so they would not reach the territory of the USSR.

Finally, the United States would prefer a reduction in medium-range missiles at the first stage to apply only to the Soviet Union whereas the elimination of American missiles in the European zone would begin only at the second stage.

According to such "logic", measures to verify the observance of the accord at the first stage should be carried out only with regard to the Soviet Union while the United States would be free from any control by national and international means and, the more so, from on-site inspections.

It is perfectly clear that this demand has nothing in common with the principles of equality and equal security and cannot be accepted.

At the same time the Soviet experts voiced hope that such difficulties in the U.S. stand would not create insurmountable obstacles to reaching an appropriate agreement.

A number of journalists' questions dealt with the issues of cutbacks in conventional weapons.

In this connection it was pointed out that, unfortunately, the proposals put forward in this field by socialist countries had not found a positive reaction from the West up to now, a year after an address to this effect had been issued in Budapest.

On the contrary, the defence ministers of NATO countries have decided to increase their expenditures on conventional arms. Moreover, it is precisely against this background of this decision that a thesis according to which the Soviet Union could unilaterally withdraw its armed forces from the territories of a number of allied countries is beginning to be floated about in the West.

What is the logic of such a stand? The Soviet Union and its allies are ready to discuss all issues at the negotiating table, and as soon as possible. They are ready to consider the issue of reducing conventional arms separately from nuclear arms, within the context of tactical and theatre weapons.

For one year and a half the Soviet Union was unilaterally adhering to a moratorium on the tests of nuclear weapons. However, none of these opportunities have found a response on the part of NATO countries so far.

As far as shorter-range missiles with a range of up to 500 km are concerned, it is impossible to speak of their cutbacks in isolation from conventional arms, for they are intended for the utilisation of both nuclear and conventional systems. If these are artificially brought apart from each other, a respective agreement would prove unreliable from the very outset. It would hardly promote relaxation of tension in the military field.

The joint proposal by the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia on establishing a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe is of substantial importance in this context.

The Soviet Union supports this initiative, just as in general the idea of establishing zones free from nuclear weapons. However, the Western side has not given a constructive reply to it so far.

Soviet experts pointed out that the results of the just-concluded Soviet-Romanian talks in Bucharest reflected the socialist countries' striving to make a constructive contribution to the process of improving the international situation, and to muster up all existing resources with this end in view.

The Political Consultative Committee's meeting opening in the capital of the GDR will be undoubtedly imbued with the same aspiration. This reflects the socialist countries' new foreign-policy philosophy which is based on the new political thinking and new understanding of a whole number of issues of international life.

Further on News Conference

LD271442 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0726 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (TASS) -- A news conference by Soviet foreign policy experts devoted to the USSR's basic positions on disarmament issues was held in the GDR capital on Tuesday. It was arranged on the eve of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee conference which opens 28 May in Berlin.

Speaking at the news conference, Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of APN, said that mankind today is in a critical phase of development. The decisions which are taken or are not taken in the very near future will determine a very great deal for Europe, for other regions and for human civilization in general. Whether to halt the arms race, or to open up new spheres for it, including space, thus dooming mankind to unforseeable consequences -- the question of which of these paths the states will take will in essence be decided in the coming weeks and months. It is precisely over that time that it will become clear whether the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies are ready not for talks, but for a stage-by-stage resolution of the problem in the name of a safer and more stable world.

Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, head of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, expressed profound concern in connection with the arms race that continues despite the will of the peoples, and which threatens to spread into space. However, the major Soviet foreign policy initiatives open up the possibility of halting this dangerous process. Favorable circumstances have now been created at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons to come to agreement on radical reduction of nuclear weapons. Attainment of an agreement on elimination of medium range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe would be the first major step in real nuclear disarmament. As far as the matter of preventing an arms race in space is concerned, the United States is unwilling to negotiate on this topic.

Replying to correspondents' questions, Nikolay Chervov emphasized the great importance of the joint proposal from the GDR and CSSR to form a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe. Implementation of the initiative, he said, would promote the creation of an atmosphere of trust among European countries and the strengthening of security in Europe.

NEW CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM WEBSTER SWORN IN

Reagan Remarks at Ceremony

LD270917 Moscow TASS in English 0827 27 May 87

[Text] Washington May 27 TASS -- William Webster, the new director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), was sworn in at a ceremony which took place at Langley, the CIA's headquarters, on Tuesday.

Until recently he had headed the Federal Bureau of Investigation for almost ten years.

President Reagan, speaking at the swearing-in ceremony, in every way praised the services of the CIA, saying that it played an irreplaceable role in the U.S. Government machinery.

Admitting only casually that the CIA's activities sometimes give rise to contradictory talk, Reagan emphasized that "the United States cannot survive in the modern world without a vigorous intelligence agency capable of acting swiftly and in secret."

IZVESTIYA Profile

PM271450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed profile under the rubric "Who's Who": "W. Webster, Director of the CIA"]

[Text] It was once said of William Webster: "His ambition is to do something great for his country.... But he is modest when he speaks of his achievements."

But he has "achievements."

Webster, who has just been approved by the U.S. Senate for the post of CIA director, spent nearly 10 years as director of the FBI. In those years he consolidated and substantially developed the "achievements" of one of his predecessors -- J. Edgar Hoover: The FBI greatly extended the scope of its activity, taking "Under its wing: practically every adult American.

True, Webster does not deserve sole credit for the fact that, in the words of one senator, "any U.S. citizen is like a goldfish in a bowl" and that the FBI now has virtually a completely free hand. The credit for this belongs first and foremost to the present administration, which set a course of strengthening the court and police apparatus in every way, first and foremost the part that is basically its political police. And that is the FBI.

But Webster's personal role is also great. A few biographical facts: He was born in March 1924 in Missouri and had a legal education. His first major case was to defend a naval seaman who was caught stealing: The future FBI director and future CIA director won the case, exploiting some procedural inaccuracy in the charge. Webster also won fame, while practicing as a lawyer, for defending leading American corporations like, for instance, Mobil Oil, which was accused by the federal authorities of machinations over prices.

In the post of CIA director, William Webster succeeds William Casey, who died recently. The change of guard has taken place at a time when both the FBI and CIA are again not only at the center of attention, but under increasing critical fire. This is connected with "Irangate" and the part played by these departments in the present administration's biggest political scandal, at the basis of which are the secret arms deliveries to Iran and the financing of the Nicaraguan contras. And that, too, is an "achievement...."

REAGAN STATES ARMS STANCE IN TV INTERVIEW

LD280813 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Washington May 28 TASS -- On Wednesday President Reagan gave an interview to a group of television journalists from Western Europe and Japan.

In answer to the correspondents' question as to how close the Soviet Union and the United States are to an agreement on medium-range nuclear system in Europe, Reagan said: "We have been in close consultations with the allies on this. There seems to be some pretty general agreement on the basic terms of what we are negotiating."

But in his answer Reagan emphasized that there was no thought on the side of the United States of totally denuclearising Europe, pleading a certain "great superiority" of the Soviet Union in conventional weapons.

The U.S. President stated the administration would go ahead with work under the "Strategic Defence Initiative."

WHITE HOUSE AT ODDS WITH CONGRESS OVER ABM PACT

PM271305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Vitaliy Gan: "Tug-of-War"]

[Text] Washington -- The White House has sent Congress a two-part report prepared by the State Department legal department. In it the administration tries to convince legislators that the United States is free to interpret the 1972 ABM Treaty as it sees fit.

The summary of one part of the report, prepared under the direction of State Department legal adviser A. Sofaer, says that the "process of ratification of the treaty does not restrict the President to a narrow interpretation of it from the legal standpoint." This conclusion is drawn on the basis of a study of transcripts of discussions during the talks and Senate hearings. At the end of 1985 Sofaer had already published an "analysis" confirming the administration's "right" to a "broad interpretation." But his juggling with the facts and falsifications were swiftly exposed at the time. Sofaer dissociated himself from the "study," blaming the errors on "young inexperienced collaborators."

And now we have a new attempt to justify a "broad interpretation" of the ABM Treaty opening the way for full-scale SDI testing. It is highly significant that this attempt has been made at a time of sharpening confrontation between Congress and the administration on arms control issues.

Despite the threats repeated almost daily by President Reagan that he will veto the legislators' demands, the Democrat-controlled Congress has already adopted a series of measures designed to slow down the arms race. Thus the House of Representatives approved by an overwhelming majority an amendment effectively freezing SDI expenditure at the present level of $3.1 billion while the Pentagon is pressing for appropriations of $5.7 billion. Moreover, the House has approved a proposal banning the financing of actions which breach the "narrow" or original interpretation of the ABM Treaty. The Senate Armed Services Committee has endorsed a similar resolution.

All these initiatives are capable of thwarting the Pentagon's cherished dream of embarking on an early, "phased" deployment of SDI. This has seriously alarmed the White House. The administration, judging by the threats of presidential veto and the State Department report, is getting ready to "lean on" Congress again.

While it is still too early to judge what the results of this "tug-of-war" will be, it is already clear that the White House's clash with Congress is evidence of Americans' disillusionment with the administration's militarist course and their desire to check official Washington's belligerent ambitions.

WHITE SANDS NONNUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSION AIMS CITED

PM261021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Largest-Ever Nonnuclear Explosion"]

[Text] New York, 16 May -- The largest-ever nonnuclear explosion, code-named "Misty Picture," was conducted on Thursday [14 May] at the U.S. White Sands missile test range in New Mexico. Some 4,685 tonnes of a compound of potassium nitrate and petroleum were detonated in a giant plexiglass cupola. This is equivalent to the explosion of an 8-kilotonne nuclear device.

As reported by Tom Kennedy, representative of the Defense Department nuclear weapons agency, the aim of the test conducted jointly by the agency and specialists from Britain, Canada, Norway, and Sweden was to check out the combined effect of the blast wave and thermal radiation on military hardware, bunkers, specially constructed houses, and the environment.

A total of almost 170 experiments were carried out during the test. In particular, two A-7 fighter-bombers, with which the U.S. Navy is equipped, were checked for their ability to withstand the destructive impact of the explosion. Examples of foreign military equipment, including Soviet, were also tested.

A minute after the explosion 24 rockets were fired into the giant dust cloud thrown up by the explosion so as to study this dust cloud. Observations were also carried out by high-speed cameras and pressure-sensors. According to Kennedy, military specialists will gather in 2 months' time to analyze the preliminary results of the experiment.

WEINBERGER 'AFRAID OF GLASNOST' IN USSR, U.S.

LD271741 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst:

Quite recently Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, was shedding crocodile tears over what he described as the closed character of the Soviet society, which, as he claimed, complicated relations between the Western nations and the USSR, was a source of a dangerous unpredictability of international development. [sentence as received] Today the same Weinberger is displaying no less hypocrisy in condemning the process of renovation of socialism currently under way in the Soviet Union.

Speaking in the Royal Defense College in Brussels, the Pentagon chief claimed, among other things, that the main aim of broadening glasnost (openness) in taking political decisions in the USSR was to... camouflage a growth of the Soviet Union's military power.

It is absolutely clear to all sane people that the positive change in the Soviet people's life, the programme for social and economic reforms in the Soviet society is openning up new vistas for normalising the international situation. The Soviet people need peace and stability for the attainment of the aims set. As never before the Soviet state' foreign policy is determined by its home policy.

By its practical deeds in the international arena the USSR convincingly shows that the whole world stands to gain from the effort to give full play to the potentialities of socialism in all areas of life. The revolutionary change in the Soviet Union, the USSR's growing prestige in the international arena can jeopardise only the interests of "death merchants" in the USA, whose wellbeing depends on heightening international tensions and continuing the arms race.

Mr Weinberger and the tycoons of the U.S. military industrial complex are afraid of the very idea of a buildup of confidence among states. Already now representatives of the Pentagon have to dodge and shift in inventing "arguments" for justifying the buildup of the U.S. mass destruction weapons.

Possibly, Mr. Weinberger is afraid of glasnost not only in the Soviet Union but also in the United States. Since until now White House and Pentagon officials could hope for being unexposed in setting afloat fantastic stories about the Soviet Union's superiority over the USA practically by all the indicators of military power. Even the U.S. arms control experts only very seldom dared to call in question the fables about the "Soviet military threat". But the Pentagon succeeded in extorting by means of such fables additional billions upon billions of dollars from the U.S. tax payers' money for its military programmes.

World public opinion would be by far less skeptical as regards the American society's "openness" if Mr. Weinberger first realistically appraised the balance of forces in the world and honestly revealed the real aims of his "Soviet military threat" campaign.

IZVESTIYA DENOUNCES ARMS GROUP AWARD TO WEINBERGER

PM271144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Boris Ivanov article under the rubric "Journalist's Notes": "Medal With Dollars Attached"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's list of regalia has recently been supplemented by another award. The American Defense Preparedness Association, the biggest organization of the U.S. military-industrial complex, has awarded him its annual prize -- a gold medal and $10,000 in cash [paragraph continues]

What dictated the weapon manufacturers' choice? Apparently it was the Pentagon chief's efforts "to inform the American people on the need for a strong national defense." Translated into more comprehensible language, the creation in the country of a climate of most-favored status for military concerns, guaranteeing them constant orders and high profits.

Never before has military business prospered as it does under the present incumbents of Washington's political Olympus: "Golden days" are here for all who are involved with the military-industrial complex. The present "conservative revolution," which brought Reagan and his "team" to power on its crest, proved to be basically nothing less than rampant militarism. The military-industrial complex magnates are hurrying to seize the biggest and fattest portion from the Pentagon feeding trough and mark out as many new programs as possible. After all, every decision taken today, in their opinion, will be in force at least until the end of the century. Every million invested now could result in tens or even hundreds of millions. How they would like, decades later, to see the flywheels now started up continue to turn the spiral of militarism, sprinkling the royal host of the military-industrial complex with the golden rain of profit.

Is that not why, in a recent secret report to the President, Weinberger urgently proposed stepping up work to implement SDI: to carry out in the shortest possible time four tests on weapons systems being created within the framework of "Star Wars." And what about the ABM Treaty? The Pentagon chief, in his report, calls for an immediate move toward its "broad interpretation," or for the treaty to be abandoned entirely in a short time.

That is why the military-industrial complex hands out to its apologists gold medals with dollars attached. The expense pays. With the highest profits. And it does not matter must price is paid for this by the United States and all mankind.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES AMBASSADOR MATLOCK FOR TALK

LD271729 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, received Jack Matlock, U.S. ambassador to the USSR. In the talk, which took place in a businesslike, frank [otkrovennyy] atmosphere, they touched upon some issues in the current international situation and Soviet-U.S. relations.

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS HALT TO JAMMING OF VOA

AU261510 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 26 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union confirmed Tuesday that it has stopped jamming Voice of America radio broadcasts as part of its policy of "glasnost," or openness, but said it would continue to block two other U.S. stations because they were "remnants of the cold war."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremistkykh said Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty would still be prevented from broadcasting to Eastern Europe. He described the two stations as "ideological tools" controlled by the CIA, the U.S. intelligence service.

The spokesman told reporters here that Moscow would not retaliate against new U.S. State Department regulations for East bloc journalists based in Washington. But he said the measures announced last week were "discriminatory" and a violation of the 1975 Helsinki accords on security and cooperation.

Eastern European journalists in the U.S. capital must now be escorted when visiting the State Department's press office. "But we shall not play along with the Americans, we shall not take any counter-measures," Mr. Gremistkykh said.

Questioned on the possible effects of glasnost on the status of Western correspondents in Moscow, the Foreign Ministry spokesman forecast developments for later this year.

TELEBRIDGE 'EXPERT' VIEWS KHRUSHCHEV, BREZHNEV ERAS

LD232121 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1749 GMT on 23 May broadcasts a 1 hour 20-minute recording of a Moscow-Washington televised linkup between members of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress in which a Soviet expert praises Khrushchev's "bold and courgeous" trip to the United States and lauds Brezhnev's arms control "initiatives."

Professor Guliyev, present in the Moscow studio in the capacity of, in his own words, an "independent expert," says: "My generation, for instance, remembers above all not the mistakes or shortcomings permitted or committed when Khrushchev was leader of our party and state, but, among his first acts, his very bold and courageous action to defend peace, to defend and consolidate relations between the Soviet Union and the United States: his trip to the United States. It took place despite the fact that there were objections, as far as I know, from certain circles in the United States and it seems to me that there were also some doubts in Soviet circles about this."

He goes on to discuss the Brezhnev period: "We are highly critical at present -- we are assessing critically, both positively and, so to speak, negatively, the events which took place at the period when Leonid Brezhnev was leader of the party and state. But at the same time, there remains in my generation and my children the memory of those actions which are associated with his initiatives, or at any rate, there remains the fact that he voiced the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Soviet leadership on a number of vital issues concerning the existence of mankind: arms limitation, attempts to find agreement, the concluding of the SALT I Treaty -- er, agreement, the concluding of the SALT II treaty, the concluding of the ABM agreement of indefinite duration, his work to normalize relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and so on and so forth. This is despite the fact, I repeat, that we critically assess certain actions of this period, above all in the sphere of our domestic affairs."

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS KIM IL-SONG IN BEIJING

OW261112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1135 GMT 25 May 87

[From "the World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] Talks between Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council premier, and Kim Il-song, DPRK president, who is in China on an official friendly visit, took place in Beijing.

During the talks, Kim Il-song and Zhao Ziyang briefed each other on the political and economic situations as well as the foreign policies of their respective countries. Both voiced their desire to continue to develop the well-tested friendship, which is the common aspiration of the peoples of both countries.

The Chinese leader reaffirmed the PRC's unflinching and active support of the DPRK efforts to reach an independent and peaceful unification of the motherland.

Kim Il-song Ends PRC Visit

LD251429 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 26 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has completed his official friendly visit to China.

The DPRK leader, during his stay in Beijing, held talks with Zhao Ziynag, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, met with Chairman of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian and Chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers [as received] Deng Xiaoping.

The sides exchanges views on questions of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest, including the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Zhao Ziyang was quoted by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY as saying at the farewell luncheon that the visit was "an important contribution to the cause of the further development of friendship between the Communist Party of China and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the two countries and peoples."

Kim Il-song expressed satisfaction with his visit, noting it helped strengthen and develop friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples.

IZVESTIYA ON USSR-PRC SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN

PM271133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Scientific Ties"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 May -- A plan for scientific ties between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the PRC Academy of Social Sciences 1987-1989 was signed here today. In accordance with the document the sides will send their science associates on reciprocal familiarization visits, to read lectures, exchange experience, and also to take part in conferences and other events. The plan provides for the exchange of books, journals, and other specialized publications.

The signing of the plan is the result of a reciprocal visit to the PRC by a USSR Academy of Sciences delegation, Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, head of the Soviet delegation and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in conversation with a TASS correspondent. During their stay in China the members of the delegation have visited scientific institutions under the PRC Academy of Social Sciences and the universities of Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Guangzhou and presented lectures and reports.

The two countries' scientists, he stressed, have drawn attention to the similarity of a number of the problems being resolved in the Soviet Union and China at present, which heightens mutual interest in the useful exchange of experience in this area.

Chinese scientists, the head of the Soviet delegation noted, have shown great interest in the profound transformations taking place in every area of life in the USSR and also in the activity of Soviet social scientists in the new conditions. A desire to further expand ties has been expressed.

USSR, PRC SIGN RADIO, TV COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW230202 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Chinese Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television signed a 1987-88 protocol on cooperation. According to the protocol, the two countries will exchange television and radio programs and films, as well as broadcasting personnel, and relay live each other's television and radio programs.

PRC FOREST FIRES POSE 'THREAT' TO NEI MONGGOL

LD251416 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Beining May 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov reports:

Forest fires keep raging in north-eastern China. Three hundred and seventy hectares of forest were burnt and over 750,000 cubic meters of timber destroyed at stores by the fire in the last 20 days. Several hundred people suffered burns of various degrees.

Thanks to efforts by servicemen of the Chinese Army, firefighters and the local population forest tracts in the eastern sector, engulfed by the fire, were encircled by a firefighting belt which is 300 kilometers long and 100 to 150 meters wide.

However, in the western sector the fire keeps spreading in the southern direction with a speed of one kilometer a day, posing a serious threat to Nei Monggol, an autonomous region, where stocks of construction timber, the country's largest, are concentrated, the Chinese press reports.

JAPAN, U.S. TO SIGN AGREEMENT ON SDI PROGRAM

OW261128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1135 GMT 25 May 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] News has been received from Tokyo: At the end of June, Japan and the United States will sign an agreement on the country's participation in the U.S. SDI program, writes THE JAPAN TIMES, citing government sources.

The final round of talks on the condition of Japanese governmental and private participation in the SDI program will be held in Washington in early June. The draft agreement worked out at that meeting will then be ratified by Nakasone's cabinet. Thus, Japan will become the fifth country to sign an agreement with the United States on the SDI. Earlier, similar documents were signed by the FRG, U.K., Israel and Italy. According to the press, the United States has secured an agreement under which all the technical research in which Japan participates will become the property of the Pentagon.

JAPAN MAY PARTICIPATE IN U.S. SPACE STATION

OW260515 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1135 GMT 25 May 87

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] Washington proposed a new project agreement for Japan for possible participation in the U.S. space station which, according to plan, is to be assembled in orbit in the 1990's. The ASAHI SHIMBUN reported today that this document opens the way to the utilization of the station for military purposes. Tomorrow, the paper reports, scheduled consultations about the conditions for Tokyo's participation in the creation of the station begins. During these talks, it is expected that Tokyo will, yet again, speak out against the militarization of this project. Currently, the United States is insisting that the Pentagon should have access to the use of the station.

JAPAN LEVIES SANCTIONS ON FIRMS TRADING WITH USSR

LD280902 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Tokyo May 28 TASS -- On the strength of "materials" provided by the Pentagon, Tokyo police have decided to send documents concerning the Toshiba Kikai, a big machine-tool manufacturing company, as well as the "Itochu Seji" and "Wako Koeki" trading firms (which are accused of violating restrictions on trade with the USSR) to the procurator's office for the institution of judicial proceedings.

This is reported by YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper today.

Only yesterday police arrested two senior officials of the Toshiba Kikai which earlier had already been deprived of a right to export operations with socialist countries for a year.

The press points out that sanctions against the businessmen are being applied under direct pressure from Washington which seeks to deal a blow to Soviet-Japanese trade.

SEOUL CABINET RESIGNATION SHOWS 'DEEP CRISIS'

LD261228 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Tokyo May 26 TASS -- Today's resignation of the cabinet of ministers in Seoul is a fresh evidence of a deep crisis which is being experienced by Chon Tu-hwan regime.

South Korean people's rapidly developing movement against arbitrariness and violence, for democratisation and human rights is underlying the crisis. The attempts to downplay the intensity of the anti-government actions by changing some ministers proved futile.

Two most odious members of the cabinet were replaced only a week ago. But such a partial measure proved of no avail.

This time all Seoul ministers had to resign.

A new prime minister has been appointed, seven cabinet members as well as the head of the intelligence agency and the attorney-general have been replaced.

The resigning cabinet had to claim moral and political responsibility for the unbridled police terror which was virtually made a government policy in South Korea.

The big political scandal caused by the death of Seoul student Pak Chong-chol in police custody has shown the brutality with which the Chong Tu-hwan regime tramples upon elementary human rights.

The resignation of the minister of the interior and the chief of the police head office, and the dismissal of two police officers by no means hushed up the scandal which flared up ever more strongly as new glaring instances of arbitrariness and the violence came to light.

For the past ten days South Korea has been literally seething with anger and has been the focus of mass anti-government meetings and demonstrations.

The slogans proclaiming 'Down with the dictatorship', 'Stop tortures' and 'Down with police killers' alternate with calls for a withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for reunification of the native land.

Particular acuteness to the action is being added by the fact that they take place on the days of the seventh anniversary of the cruel reprisal which had been carried out by Chon Tu-hwan with the knowledge and approval of his U.S. patrons against the population of the insurgent city of Kwangju.

On May 27, 1980, punitive troops suppressed the last pockets of the uprising. About three thousand killed -- such was the outcome of the massacre.

The spirit of Kwangju is living. It calls for an intensification of the struggle. Such is the meaning of the current developments in South Korea.

Yet another cabinet reshuffle, a major one though, in South Korea cannot mislead broad sections of South Korean population who more and more insistently demand radical democratic reforms. Washington cannot but take into account the nature and scope of the people's movement.

New Prime Minister Appointed

LD260850 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Tokyo May 26 TASS -- Today South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan appointed Yi Han-ki, former chairman of the Auditing and Supervisory Board of South Korea, to be the new prime minister.

Earlier Chon Tu-hwan had confirmed the resignation of the former government which had taken the step in view of the wave of stormy action of protest at the tortures of political prisoners in South Korean jails.

It has become known in January this year men from a special police department beat a student to death during interrogation. The student had been arrested on charges of "subversive activity."

Mass demonstrations have been going on in South Korea for several days, with the demonstrators demanding that all those responsible for the tortures of political prisoners be severely punished.

DAILY ON OPPOSITION TO ROK REGIME, U.S. STANCE

PM271057 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 May 87 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Gavrilov article: "South Korea: Resistance to Dictatorship and Washington's Maneuvers"]

[Text] At present nervousness reigns in the suites of the Blue House, as South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's official residence is called. The "emergency measures" taken by the regime show its deep crisis and inability to withstand the actions of the people's masses in an open political struggle. The present wave of represssions is connected with the attempt of the dictator ad his associates to thwart the nationwide protest action planned by the regime's opponents on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the people's rising in Kwangju. The opposition reunification Democratic Party and youth and religious organizations have called for countrywide demonstrations. They are demanding reforms of the Constitution, debates on which were banned a month ago by the dictator himself, the carrying out of broad democratic transformations, and the country's peaceful unification. In addition to these slogans there are demands for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the elimination of the Pentagon's "nuclear magazines" on its territory.

The scope of the antidictatorship struggle, against which police nightsticks are powerless, really worries the Washington administration. The White House is worried that the aggravation of the internal political struggle in South Korea might lead to an "undesirable political explosion" from the U.S. viewpoint. The United States well remembers the "bloody May" of 1980 when "strongman" Chon Tu-hwan's throne shook. At that time the military units which were under joint U.S.-South Korean command were thrown into cruelly suppressing the antidictatorship rising in Kwangju. The rising ended in a bloodbath. [paragraph continues]

But this villainous action strengthened the South Korean dictator's regime only for a time. For Washington it resulted in a frightening increase in anti-U.S. sentiments. Now the U.S. Embassy in Seoul has been able to see a statement circulated by the regime's opponents which says: "We warn President Reagan not to hinder our move toward democracy."

Washington's stake in South Korea is really high. For the Reagan administration's strategists its territory is, above all, a nuclear bridgehead for the U.S. military in the Far East, and the Seoul regime itself is a bastion of anticommunism. The recent U.S. decisions on urgently transferring U.S. troops to the southern part of the Korean Peninsula in the event of "emergency circumstances" and on the additional stockpiling there of the latest types of arms, the expansion in the scale of the "Team Spirit" military maneuvers being conducted to the accompaniment of an artificially fanned mythical "threat" from the USSR and DPRK -- all this shows the dangerous character of the Pentagon's militarist preparations in the region. Also the knocking together of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle, whose aggressive orientation is well known.

Washington realizes that, in conditions of the growing people's struggle in South Korea, further reliance on Chon Tu-hwan's rotten regime is very risky. "The United States," the U.S. Congress says, "risks the intensification of anti-Americanism because of the impression that it is in favor of the regime." And diplomatic maneuvers are again being widely used. New pressure is being exerted on Chon Tu-hwan, who, not without prompting from Washington, has been forced to announce his decision to retire after his term of office expires in February next year. At congressional hearings G. Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, expressed his dissatisfaction with the Seoul authorities who "cannot find a formula for electing South Korea's president after the departure of Chon Tu-hwan." The dictator is being obstinate and refusing to reform the Constitution, hoping for the election of a successor from his entourage. This is causing a wave of indignation and sharp protests from the opposition, with which Washington is attempting to flirt, hypocritically portraying itself as a supporter of "democratic changes" and even a "lessening of tension" in the Korean Peninsula.

The near future will show what form the growing political confrontation will take in South Korea. But it can be said with certainty that if events take an undesirable turn for Washington, then it will not stand idly by. The participants in the antidictatorship demonstrations interpreted the recent statement by U.S. General W. Livesey, commander of the Pentagon expedition corps in South Korea, that the Seoul regime has "no reason to fear for its own security while the southern part of the Korean Peninsula contains numerous defenders" from across the ocean as an undisguised threat to them.

The lessons of Kwangju are once again a reminder that the struggle for genuine democracy will not succeed so long as the military presence of uninvited foreign "guests" remains in South Korea.

PRAVDA VIEWS PHILIPPINE SCENE FOLLOWING POLLS

PM210945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 87 Second Edition p 7

[Correspondent L. Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "The Philippines Makes Its Choice"]

[Text] Manila, May -- Last Monday's parliamentary election took place in an extraordinary situation: The electrical supply failed, bandits armed with submachine guns attacked polling stations and forced people at gunpoint to vote the way they wanted them to, and there were cases of arson, thefts of ballot boxes, and even killings.

But, on the whole, by Philippine standards, this was the calmest, most bloodless, and best organized election in the country's entire history. The citizens' activeness was striking: Some 90 percent of he 26 million registered voters took part in the ballot.

There were far more parliamentary aspirants than actual seats. Some 70 political parties and movements nominated their candidates, and more than 100 of them were reckoning on becoming senators and approximately 2,000 -- members of the lower house. The most serous struggle was waged between the candidates of the ruling "Laban" coalition headed by President Aquino and the Grand Alliance for Democracy (the bloc of bourgeois opposition parties) headed by former Defense Minister J. Enrile. Then came candidates for the Union for Peace and Progress (the former New Society Movement created by Marcos) and others.

The dominant trend of the whole previous week became clear as early as Monday evening: The undisputed leader was at once clearly determined -- the ruling coalition. What accounts for this? First, the president's authority undoubtedly told. While she has been at the country's helm she has shown herself to be someone who seeks to preserve the so-called "democratic space" which arose following the dictatorship's fall as a result of the February 1986 events. Aquino also has to her credit the fact that she has successfully surmounted a number of political crises, including attempted military coups. Many people are impressed by the present administration's even, consistent foreign policy.

No one disputes the fact that the Philippines is still greatly dependent on the United States politically, economically, and militarily. Under these conditions the desire to maintain dignity in the face of a mighty power, to display self-possession, and to show that national interests are at the forefront elicits broad approval.

On the other hand, Enrile's statements in defense of American bases and his servile attitude to the U.S. military-industrial complex alienated many potential supporters. As for adherents of Marcos, anticommunism was the only thing they were gambling on. Right-wing forces hoped to intimidate voters with destabilization methods, sallies by the military, threats, bombs, the creation of terrorist groups, and anticommunism.

It should be said that the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church (85 percent of Filipinos are Catholic) exerted a great influence on the balance of sentiments and political decisions during the election. Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, urged people to vote both against the godless and against those who "actively collaborated in deceiving, oppressing, or robbing the people" (an allusion to Marcos' supporters and to Enrile, who for a long time was the dictator's right-hand man).

Enrile is simply unrecognizable now. On the eve of the election he appeared on television screens clutching a Bible and spoke in a soft voice about humility and love for one's neighbor. But after the first results were announced he literally exploded. Candidates for the Grand Alliance for Democracy organized a noisy gathering outside the building where the election commission was working. Sinister threats were heard. Enrile declared that the election results could lead to "instability on an unimaginable scale." A similar demonstration took place Thursday outside the military's Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame, which house the minister of defense and the chief of general staff of the armed forces. Between 10,000 and 15,000 people participated in it.

It is feared here that the rightists will not calm down but will resort to the most unexpected actions.

The election results will be summed up in the next few days. But not finally. First, in some places the election has been postponed, as, for example, in the Sulu electoral district, because of armed clashes between rival political groups and actions by rebels, and there are 200,000 voters there. Second, the work of the electoral commission is being held up by the fact that it has been forced to investigate petitions and complaints which are pouring in from unsuccessful candidates as though from a cornucopia.

Meanwhile, the American aircraft carriers Midway and Constellation are cruising off Philippine shores. The majority of the people with whom I have talked believe that if the votes of 26 million Filipinos had been split, then Washington might have interfered. But at the present time the majority of Filipinos have clearly and unambiguously expressed their negative attitude toward the right-wing forces and thereby wrecked their schemes for plunging the country into a state of chaos and thus "forcing" the American "friends" to come to their assistance.

IZVESTIYA ANALYZES FIJI SITUATION, FOREIGN REACTION

PM270849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Agafonov dispatch under rubric "We Report Details": "Fiji: Complex Situation"]

[Text] Tokyo -- IZVESTIYA has already reported the fact that a military coup took place last Thursday on the Pacific island state of Fiji.

According to recent news agency cables, a calm situation is outwardly persisting in the country. International telephone links, severed after the coup, have been restored, and stores are working. Prime Minister T. Bavadra, who was under guard at an amy barracks, has been brought back to Suva but remains under house arrest. Other member of his cabinet are also being held in isolation.

Meanwhile army details are controlling broadcasts by the government and commercial radio stations, and the territory of the international airport and government institutions is surrounded by patrols. By order of the putschists newspapers published on Fiji have been closed and their editorial offices have been occupied by soldiers.

The leader of the coup, Lieutenant Colonel S. Rabuka, has announced the formation of a "provisional government." Rabuka has reserved the job of premier for himself. Seven ministers of Fiji's former government, who were in power before their defeat at the April elections, feature in his cabinet, including its head Ratu K. Mara. He occupies the post of minister of foreign affairs in Rabuka's "government."

Despite the outward calm, agencies note that the situation on Fiji remains complex. Governor General Ganilau, the formal head of state, has condemned the rebels' actions. He declared a state of emergency in the country, called on the soldiers to return to their barracks, and demanded the immediate release of Prime Minister T. Bavadra. In response to this the putschists declared that they would not obey the governor and blockaded his residence.

The disposition of forces within Fiji's military formations themselves remains unclear. In the opinion of the Japanese mass media, despite the apparent ease with which the coup was carried out, the situation may change at any moment, since all the indications are that the rebels do not express the interests of the whole army but only those of a certain group of conservatively inclined military men.

The military coup on Fiji has evoked a strongly negative reaction in Australia and New Zealand. Canberra and Wellington have declared that they do not recognize Rabuka's administration and have demanded the restoration of Prime Minister Bavadra's legitimate rights. D. Lange, the head of the New Zealand cabinet, noted in his speech that the countries in the region may come to Fiji's assistance if they receive a request to this effect from the legitimate government. According to REUTER, the British Commonwealth and British Foreign Secretary G. Howe have condemned the military putsch.

A statement by a U.S. State Department spokesman expressed the hope that Fiji will return to democracy as soon as possible. However, after a series of publications in the press here the sincerity of this statement is being greeted with a strong dose of skepticism. MAINICHI SHIMBUN, one of the three largest newspapers in Japan, exposing the background to the military coup on Fiji, does not exclude the probability of U.S. special service involvement. The newspaper recalls that Prime Minister T. Bavadra won the April elections under the slogans of a nuclear-free Fiji. This government policy aroused concern in Washington, which was expressed in particular during the visit to Fiji at the beginning of this month on U.S. General Walters. "The antinuclear cabinet on Fiji," writes MAINICHI, "caused a shock not only among the military within the country. We cannot completely reject U.S. influence on the events which have taken place."

The Japanese newspaper's suppositions are not unfounded: The United States' sensitive reaction both to the antinuclear feeling gathering force in the countries of the region and to any show of independence on the part of small states in the sphere of foreign policy is only too well known. However, we will not jump to hasty conclusions. If the military coup had U.S. roots, then they must emerge sooner or later, but for the present there is a state of emergency in force on Fiji.

FURTHER ON EVENTS DURING GORBACHEV'S TRIP TO ROMANIA

Gorbachev Friendship Rally Speech

PM271119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 87 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at Soviet-Romanian friendship rally in Bucharest on 26 May, published under general heading "Making Working People's Lives Richer and Fuller," headlined "Speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, dear comrades and friends:

In speaking before you, I want, first of all, to convey ardent fraternal greetings to Romanian Communists and all the Romanian people from Soviet Communists and from the Soviet people.

From this platform good words have been said about the significance of Soviet-Romanian friendship. A desire has been expressed to develop and strengthen cooperation between our parties and countries. This meets both our intentions and our wishes in their entirety.

We see Socialist Romania as a kindred state with the Soviet Union in terms of its class nature, and as one of our allies and comrades-in-arms in the common cause. We are fully resolved to do everything so that our interaction in all spheres of social life should become even stronger and more fruitful. I think you will agree that all that is essential for this exists. We are neighbors. In the history of our mutual relations there are quite a few good pages. We were brought close by the joint struggle against fascism in the final stage of World War II. Particularly durable ties started to form between the Soviet Union and Romania in the post-war years. This was not a straightforward [prostoy] period for you or for us. The Soviet Union had to exert all its efforts in order to recover in a short period of time from the wounds that were inflicted on it by the fascist invasion. Romania, like a majority of other young states with a people's democracy, had to transform a semifeudal economy and social structure, to overcome backwardness, and to create a base for confident, independent development along the road of socialism.

These most complicated problems had to be resolved in conditions of the Cold War, crude pressure and blackmail, and attempts at both direct and indirect imperialist interference with the aim of overthrowing the new system. Looking intently at the past, historians possibly will find quite a few reasons for criticizing certain decisions. However, the course toward cooperation, cohesion, and mutual assistance adopted by Communists as early as the first stage of establishing the world socialist system deserves the highest appraisal. There can be no doubt that without this policy world socialism would not have become such a powerful international formation as it is now.

Literally every year of the 4-odd decades that have passed since then has been memorable for the concrete manifestations of solidarity and cooperation among states governed by the working class and communist parties. This also includes assistance in building industrial giants, learning to handle new production manufacturing industries, transferring scientific and technical knowledge to each other, a selfless exchange of cultural assets, and support for friends at difficult moments in their lives. Friendship between our countries is not an abstract concept. [paragraph continues]

Specific people have always been its keepers and bearers. The majority of those who laid the first stones in the edifice of Soviet-Romanian cooperation are still with us. Here at the meeting I would like to say thank you to the veterans, to thank from the heart those who are carrying on their international work, and to urge the young people of the two countries to cherish and increase the legacy of the older generations which is being handed down to them.

I cannot but say that I have been sincerely moved by the kind feelings shown during meetings with the working people of Bucharest. They confirm how firm are the roots of our comradeship. The atmosphere during the visit to the 23 August Work was warm and friendly. The enterprise leaves a good impression in every respect. It has competent and experienced managers, well-trained engineers and technical personnel, skilled workers, and modern equipment. I will make no secret of the fact that we were pleased to see it because the works' collective supplies a part of its output to our country, too.

However, that is not all there is to it. Having visited a works, one visibly feels how Romania has become transformed in the years of socialist construction, and what powerful production and scientific-technical potential it now possesses. This is the impressive result of your people's selfless labor over many years. It is evidence of the intelligence and talent of Romanian workers, peasants, and people of science and culture; evidence of their patriotic concern for their homeland and their burning urge to transform it into a front-ranking socialist state. This is also proof of the huge opportunities of the socialist social system. I would like, on behalf of our party and of the Soviet people, to fraternally congratulate the republic's Communists and working people on these remarkable achievements.

We understand your pride in what has been achieved and your concerns are close to us. We know that the country is confronted by a number of difficult problems. There are difficulties that affect everyday life, but we do not doubt that the republic's Communists and working people will be able to overcome them and to reach new targets in the development and rise of socialist society, the main task of which is to make the life of working people richer and more full-blooded.

I wish with all my heart, dear friends, that you may fulfill the tasks posed by the 13th RCP congress and raise your motherland to a new level of economic and social progress.

Allow me, comrades, briefly to tell you about life in our Soviet country. Restructuring of all aspects of the life of society on an unprecedented scale and revolutionary in nature -- this is what defines the deeds and thoughts of Soviet people today. The concept of transformation, which we began to tackle after the April plenum of the party Central Committee, is not the expression of anyone's personal will, but the result of the collective thinking of the party. It was not born all at once, in a ready and finished form. A great deal has been thought out, borne, and suffered throughout the whole process of the country's development. In various strata of Soviet society, it was not just today or yesterday that the idea of the need for change began to ripen. The further the process of reinterpreting reality went, the clearer it became that cosmetic repairs, so to speak, were not enough. What was needed were fundamental, radical reforms, in order to throw off the fetters and remove the causes hampering the country's progress and to speed up its development.

Everything in the world is known to be relative. If one measures the results of our development on the scale of history, if one evaluates the 70 years of Soviet power that have passed since the October Revolution as a whole, with all the successes and failures, then one cannot but acknowledge that our advance has been rapid and the progress achieved has been simply gigantic. Today the economic might of the USSR, its social achievements, the high level of its culture and science, and the broad scale of its national education -- all these are the real achievements of socialism, which need no proof.

I should say, comrades, that although I am sufficiently briefed about our work on the peaceful mastery of space, and indeed in my official position I should be in the know about everything that is being done here. Direct acquaintance with Baykonur, from where Soviet rockets and spacecraft engaged in the peaceful research of space are launched, produced a strong impression on me. In the technical equipment which is used for this and especially in the people creating this technical equipment and handling it, it was possible to perceive vividly what great levels of development we have achieved and what enormous possibilities we have. And I will say frankly that against that background one was especially struck by the unevenness, which has gotten worse in recent years, in the level of development of different sectors of the Soviet economy. To be fair, one must say that this unevenness initially arose from objective causes. The government had to concentrate its efforts on separate sections so as to resolve at any cost the most burning tasks: the creation of heavy industry, the strengthening of defense, the achievement of military parity with the United States, ensuring reliable security for the USSR and its socialist allies. But to these forced measures there has of late been added the fact that the level of management and administration is lagging behind the demands of the time. Then there have been subjective errors. As a result our development began to slow down, and the enormous potential of socialism was far from utilized to its full extent. In these conditions the party put forward the task of restructuring and defined the decisive link, which if grasped, will allow us to pull through the whole chain of extremely complicated and varied tasks facing us.

Man is the aim, the means, and the main character of our policy. This task, which by its nature is revolutionary, is put forward for his welfare, his development. He and only he is capable of dealing with it. But for this it is necessary to release people's initiative. As was stressed at the January plenum of the Central Committee, there is only one road: democratization.

We are decisively eliminating bureaucratic barriers and are creating conditions for the broadest possible conscious involvement of the people in production, social life, and politics. We are guided by the Leninist thought that "socialism is not set up by an order from above; formal bureaucratic automatism is alien to its spirit. Vital, creative socialism is the creation of the popular masses themselves." (Vol 35, p 57)

For a number of reasons, democracy was considered in our country primarily as the representation of the interests of a class, of large social groups. The present level of development of our socialist society demands further forward movement. We are aiming to bring democracy closer to the individual, to open up the broadest possible area for realizing the civic, creative potential of the individual so that every member of our society should have real guarantees for defending his lawful rights and interests, so that each person may feel that he is more than a mere cog in the state machinery, that he is rather a man of action, a creator; and so that he should consciously and commitedly engage in the struggle for implementing the lofty goals being set by our party.

How are we resolving these tasks?

In the economy: Through financial autonomy and self-financing, self-management in the labor collectives, the election of management heads, and through confirmation of economic methods and improved planning. All our work in setting up an integral system for managing the national economy, to which the forthcoming party Central Committee plenum will be devoted, is built on this basis.

In the political sphere: Through improving the institutions of socialist democracy, real heightening of the role of elected bodies and their control over the apparatus.

In ideology: Through a creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory on the basis of a profound and impartial analysis of the real state of affairs, by providing a scientific basis for policies which takes into account both internal and international conditions, both the lessons of the past and forecasts for the future, and by a vigorous activation of the human factor by exposing and unleashing the spiritual energy of the people.

As is known, openness [glasnost] is an indispensable prerequisite for the development of democracy. It is with this concept that we began the process of renewing socialism in our country. Openness will serve reliably to ensure that this process does not grind to a halt somewhere along the way. Is everything going smoothly in our country here, without any problems? Of course not! For openness, and criticism touch upon the interests of living people.

There is another aspect, too. Socialism is dear to all of us. We all want it to look as attractive as possible, but if some shortcomings are hushed up, they will subsequently inevitably grow. A half-truth is worse than a drug; it can muffle the symptoms of disease for a while and drive them into the background, bur it does not cure them. That means that it hinders normal, healthy development. This relates both to modern problems and to the history of our society; truth is needed both there and here. Unity of word and deed, honesty and openness [otkrytost] in policy -- herein we see the key to resolving the tricky tasks that lie ahead of us.

Today we can say with complete justification that the conditions of openness, the determined struggle to overcome negative phenomena in the life of society, and the critical attitude toward the results of our own work have strengthened both the authority of the party and the confidence of the masses in it.

We are aware that this credit of confidence is not something given once and for all. It must be continually backed up and reinforced by deeds and by the personal example of Communists. Having put forward a broad program of action before Soviet society, the party began with itself. The methods and style of party work are being decisively renewed; an atmosphere of active question, of collectiveness in work, openness [otkrytost] in working out solutions, is being established. A great deal of attention is being given to the problem of cadres and to promoting to leading posts competent and honest people who have high principles, both Communists and nonparty people.

And the other side of the same problem, is the removal of those who are not coping with the matter in hand; who cannot keep up with the times; and all the more, who have tarnished themselves with dishonesty; a lack of principle, and nepotism; and who, in pursuit of profit have sacrificed the moral image proper to a party member. We all need to learn to work in the conditions of democracy.

Recently the practice of electing all leaders at various levels has been gaining momentum in the country. In that we perceive an important lever for increasing the public involvement of the masses, and a counterbalance to the bureaucratic methods of cadre work. Restructuring is a serious test for cadres. But it is also a school which breeds new leaders, which opens up talents, skills, the tough qualities of those who are in the vanguard, who have linked their fate with the struggle for the renewal of socialism. Their example today increasingly determines the moral and political situation in the country. In a word, the work which has been started by the party is the restructuring of society, on a vast scale. That work is designed to endow society with the most up-to-date forms, on the basis of the development of democracy, the strengthening of social justice, and the spiritual elevation of people.

I must say that during this work it is necessary to reassess, to correct many conceptions which are still held. Let us take as an example there is the matter of the economy's relation to social policy. It would seem that it has been known for a long time that the way people live depends on the way they work. But after all, there is also a reverse connection. People work according to the way they live. Meanwhile, for a prolonged period in our country ideas were current that the most effort and most resources should be channeled into developing production, and the solution of social problems could be put off until later, as they say. However, that produced double losses. Peoples' interests suffered. Production itself suffered. Let's say: New factories were built, new shops were built, but people did not go there, because they did not want to work in a place where the necessary concern for their needs was not manifested.

At the moment, we are putting things to rights, taking the course of an energetic social policy, of seeing to it that production tasks are resolved in close conjunction with the satisfaction of the vital needs of the working people. We are pressing ahead with housing construction; we are developing this work via state organizations and via labor collectives; and cooperative construction, particularly construction by young people, is being encourged. A set of measures has been mapped out to improve health care, to develop cultural establishments, public transport, production of consumer goods, and consumer services. We constantly keep in view the implementation of the Food Program, making use to this end of the most varied organizational forms, from the formation of major agro-industrial firms to family subcontracting.

Internationalist education of working people and the strengthening of friendship among people is yet another most important avenue for the party's work. For us this is an important problem. We know well the significance which Vladimir Ilich Lenin attached to everything concerned with national relations, the delicacy and sensitivity that he demanded when resolving these problems. I think that Lenin's behests on this score are topical today; we shall adhere to them.

In brief, such is the content of the work we have begun. We realize, and openly say we are only at the very start of the process of restructuring, launched on the party's initiative and under its guidance. Life has taught us to assess the situation soberly, and has imparted a kind of immunity to raptures on account of the successes. Ahead there is still a lot of difficult work; but the party of Soviet Communists will not deviate from this path. This is dictated to us by a lofty feeling of responsibility to our own people, for the destiny of socialism.

Comrades, in launching restructuring, the CPSU, naturally, takes as its premise the specific conditions in the Soviet Union, and our understanding of the theory of socialism, taking the demands and the will of the Soviet people into account.

At the same time, we are studying the experience of friends with close interest, and their research in the sphere of the theory and practice of socialist construction. We are endeavoring to widely use all that is appropriate for our conditions. And in turn we are happy if fraternal countries find something useful for themselves in that creative work being conducted in our country. I think that in this way and only in this way relations should be built among socialist states: through full independence in defining one's own political course and collective responsibility for the fate of world socialism; through broad mutually useful exchange of experience and comradely cooperation with equal rights.

I must say that in starting on the radical restructuring of our society we did not for a moment allow this side of the matter to escape our view. Soviet communists and soviet people are so educated -- do not take that as bragging -- that we have never separated and do not separate our Soviet interest from the common interest of the community; from that of the world socialist system, and the international workers movement and, to take it further, then, from that of the well-being and progress of all of mankind, too.

But going from these great political principles to practical affairs, it is clear that speeding up the development of the Soviet Union will have a beneficial effect on our cooperation with socialist countries, and therefore on the conditions of their development, too. Marx said that within the bounds of the capitalist system gain by one state is loss for another. In the bounds of socialism a directly opposite order is affirmed in which the gain of one state becomes the gain of all. What we are talking about here is what each one of us can do for the common good. But there is also another no less important task: what we can all do together as a result of international cooperation. This is acquiring more and more significance for each of the fraternal countries. Now a growing part of the national income is derived as a result of foreign trade and cooperation. This is a progressive tendency. In getting involved in socialist international division of labor, countries get the opportunity to mutually boost their production potentials; to enrich themselves with aggregate scientific and technological experience; and, on this basis, to raise their development level.

Of fundamental importance in this connection is the fact that as a result of the accord reached at least year's working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties, we have embarked on the course of all-round intensification of the integration progress, the transfer of cooperation to primarily economic methods, the establishment of direct production ties, and the creation of joint enterprises and scientific production associations. It was recognized as expedient to make serious improvement to the work of CEMA. This organization has done our countries good service, and, as they say, all honor and praise to it for that. But new times also require new methods of joint work, and up-to-date forms of managing it, the application of which will make it possible to substantially raise the level of economic cooperation, and increase returns from it for each of the participants. Setting the integration process a broad range of tasks, the fraternal parties lay the chief emphasis on accelerating scientific-technological progress. In microelectronics, biotechnology, and other advanced sectors of scientific knowledge lies the key to the solution of the most major economic and social problems facing the socialist countries, the key to the consolidation of their international positions and to the enchancement of their contribution to the development of world civilization. It is well known that the CEMA countries have adopted a comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000. A start has been made on implementing it, but, frankly speaking, this work is not yet proceeding with sufficient energy. In our view, there is both an opportunity and a need to accelerate this exceptionally important matter.

Yesterday and today, we discussed all these matters with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and we came to the common view that it would be to the benefit of both our countries to deepen and expand joint production, especially new forms of cooperation. We have every opportunity for accelerated progress in the sphere of scientific-technological links. Romanian scientists and experts could take a broader part in the basic and applied research going on in our country on a broad front. We could expand the enrollment of young people in the higher educational establishments of each other's countries, thus, so to speak, creating a human reserve for future cooperation between our science and industry.

I am convinced that qualitative advances in cooperation will bring not merely material dividends but will also have a beneficial effect on Soviet-Romanian relations as a whole and will encourage a further consolidation of the friendship between our peoples.

Comrades, a regular session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will assemble in Berlin the day after tomorrow. As always the situation in Europe and in the world will be analyzed jointly and joint foreign-policy actions which have become topical will be coordinated. Interaction, cohesion, and unity are our great gains. To a decisive extent, thanks to joint efforts, it has been possible to defend the security and the sovereignty of the socialist states and to block the way of those who are fond of military adventures. In solving common tasks, the community has helped to defend the interests of each of its members. By the active and well-coordinated actions of the socialist states, the postwar frontiers of Poland and Czechoslovakia have been fixed, international recognition by law of the GDR has been won, the blockade of Cuba has been broken, and great assistance has been given to Vietnam in the struggle against American aggression. The countries of the socialist community have been at the source of the collective security process on the continent. Here in Bucharest the initiative for an all-European conference was put forward.

Far be it from us to think that all our joint steps have invariably been felicitous and crowned with success. But there is one thing we can say firmly: We have lived and we continue to live by our concern for peace. The prevention of nuclear disaster and the saving of mankind is the main purpose of our policy.

Today there is a question which stands before all countries: How to ward off the military menace? But differing answers are given to it. Security by means of deterrence, primarily nuclear -- that is how the ruling circles in the United States and the leaders of a number of capitalist countries phrase the issue. Our approach is fundamentally different: security through a movement to peace without weapons or violence. We propose a realistic way to this: a program for the reduction and complete elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons; for banning the spread of the arms race to outer space; and for halting nuclear tests.

Now the issue of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe is on the agenda. In their most recent statements and in conversations with us, certan statesmen from the NATO countries have announced that the radical solution of this issue proposed by the Soviet Union is, in principle, possible. However, this has been followed by a multitude of buts. They have started to say that medium-range missiles cannot be destroyed without a parallel solution of the issue of operational and tactical missiles. When we agreed to destroy that type of weapon also, our Western partners got all excited and said they would be left defenseless before the supposedly overwhelming might of the Warsaw Pact.

Then the condition was advanced of renouncing the 100 warheads that, according to the Reykjavik accord, were to have been left to the Soviet Union in Asia and to the United States. As you know, a few days ago we announced that even that is not excluded. But then after that all sorts of obstacles are being raised. At least now it should be clear to all who is for a nuclear world and who is for a nonnuclear one. It should also be clear just how false is the myth spread by anticommunists concerning the aggressive intentions of the socialist states. At this crucial and extremely responsible moment peoples are within their rights to demand an end at long last to the game of cat and mouse in tackling such a serious issue as nuclear disarmament and the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

One would like to think that when it comes to making the final decisions good will and political realism will prevail in the West and, as the result, it will be possible to conclude an agreement on liquidating medium-range missiles as early as this year.

Almost a year has passed since the Warsaw Pact member states put to all the European countries a concrete program for reducing the armed forces as well as tactical, nuclear, and conventional arms in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. Certain NATO member-countries have, as it were, agreed to hold talks, yet they are against having the issue of tactical nuclear weapons discussed at such talks. The question arises: how to deal with those arms if, for the major part, they are dual-purpose ones -- that is, designed for both conventional and nuclear ammunition? It seems to us that it would be logical to consider the issue of those arms in combination with conventional arms.

It is appropriate to say here in Bucharest how we see the situation in the Balkans. It is well known that for centuries this region has been regarded as the Europe's powder keg. And if peaceful relations are now being maintained between the states situated here, then this is to their common indisputable credit. Yet nobody has any doubt that the Balkan countries would feel more confident and at ease if the ideas of turning this region into a zone free from both nuclear and chemical arms were implemented. There are proposals from Romania and Bulgaria to this effect. As far as we know, other states have a positive attitude toward them. In connection with this, I would like to state that the Soviet Union is prepared to give the necessary guarantees relating to the nonsiting [nerazmeshcheniye] and nonuse of nuclear and chemical weapons in this area. [Moscow Television in Russian at 1403 GMT on 26 May carries a live broadcast of Gorbachev's speech in which he says instead of the preceding sentence: In connection with this, I would like to state that we have neither nuclear nor chemical weapons in the region of the Balkans and that the Soviet Union is prepared to give the necessary guarantees regarding their nondeployment (razneshchcheniye) and nonuse.] I think it would be worthwhile to go even further and free the Balkan Peninsula from any foreign troops and military bases.

The efforts of the Balkan states to turn their region into a zone of peace and cooperation are considered by us an inalienable part of the all-European process. Basing itself on existing rich traditions, the USSR is ready to develop cooperation with all states located there and to promote with all the means at its disposal the formation in the Balkans of a stable and healthy situation.

I would also like to draw attention to the agreed proposal of participant states of the Warsaw Pact on freezing for 1 to 2 years military expenditure by states of both alliances [soyuzov]. As is known, the initiators of this measure were Romanian comrades. The easing of military confrontation would promote the implementation of the known proposal of our friends from Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, put forward jointly with the SPD [Social Democratic Party], on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe.

Also recently promulgated was Poland's comprehensive plan for cutting down on weapons and strengthening trust in the center of our continent. All of these proposals once again confirm the importance of the contribution by every socialist country to the consolidation of peace, and of the coupling of each of their initiatives with the agreed line of the socialist community in international affairs.

Comrades, 70 years ago the Great October Socialist Revolution raised the banner of peace over the earth for the first time. Today, in the last quarter of the 20th century, countries of socialism, together with all to whom the fate of our planet is dear, are waging a struggle to ensure a peaceful future for mankind. Soviet and Romanian Communists and the Soviet and Romanian peoples are struggling together for these noble aims.

Allow me to express my firm confidence that we shall continue to go forward hand in hand and strengthen our alliance and our friendship.

With all my heart I wish the Romanian people happiness and prosperity. Long live peace! Long live socialism!

PRAVDA Report on Rally

PM271423 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 1987 Second Edition carries on pages 1-3 under the general heading "Making Working People's Lives Richer and Fuller; Romanian-Soviet Friendship Rally" an 8,000-word TASS report datelined Bucharest, 26 May covering the speeches by Romania's Ceausescu and M.S. Gorbachev at a 26 May rally. According to the TASS report, "V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Romanian party and state figures were also present." Following the speeches exchanged by Ceausescu and Gorbachev, the TASS report concludes: "The speeches by Comrades N. Ceausescu and M.S. Gorbachev were listened to attentively and repeatedly punctuated by prolonged applause."

Leaders' Final Talks

PM281021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 Second Edition p 1

["M.S. Gorbachev's Final Talks With N. Ceausescu"]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 May (TASS) -- A final talk between M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu took place in Bucharest today.

Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to Romania and with the accords reached on strengthening cooperation between the peoples of the two fraternal socialist countries.

M.S. Gorbachev expressed gratitude for the warm, cordial reception given him on Romanian soil. Informal talks and discussions, which made it possible to deepen mutual understanding, took place. Not only were the frontiers of cooperation already attained consolidated during the visit, but paths for the further development of Soviet-Romanian relations were also marked out. Both Romanian and Soviet comrades must work thoroughly to implement what has been marked out. In conclusion, M.S. Gorbachev wished the Communists and all the Romanian people successful implementation of the decisions of the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress and the plans for the country's economic and social development.

N. Ceausescu noted that a wide range of issues was discussed in the course of the talks with M.S. Gorbachev. This made it possible, in particular, to better understand the tasks and course of restructuring in the Soviet Union. The Romanian Communists and the Romanian people wish their Soviet friends full success in attaining the goals set by the CPSU.

N. Ceausescu presented the Soviet leader with a collection of reports, speeches, and addresses by M.S. Gorbachev, which was published a few days ago in Romanian by the Bucharest Political Publishing House.

Gorbachev Tour of Bucharest

LD271956 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified special correspondents video report from Bucharest on Gorbachev's tour of Bucharest city; Romanian speakers in Romanian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Our special correspondents report from Bucharest today:

[Correspondent] This morning, on the last day of his stay on Romanian soil, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, accompanied by Nicolae Ceausescu, acquainted himself with Bucharest and its sights. First, the Soviet guests visited the area of the dam which is being built on the river Dambovita. This river bisects the capital from east to west. A small hydroelectric power station is being built here. An artificial lake and a rest zone will be built on what was waste land. Plans provide for the construction of a large sports and cultural complex for young people. [video shows shots of dam from various angles, cutting to pan shot of Gorbachevs walking across dam with entourage; medium shot shows the Gorbachevs and the Ceausescus, surrounded by unidentified people]

The motorcade then set off for the city center and a meeting with students and teachers of the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute. A total of 27,000 students study here in 12 faculties. Mikhail Sergeyevich looked around the laboratories of two of the faculties. An unconstrained conversation with young people sprang up on the institute's spacious square. [video shows motorcade on highway, crowds with flags chanting: "Ceausescu, Gorbachev"; Gorbachevs and Ceausescus walking along followed by entourage; being shown around institute]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Is there a hostel here?

[Unidentified man] Yes.

[Gorbachev] How many people to a room?

[Unidentified man] Four.

[Unidentified woman] Fewer than with us, Mikhail Sergeyevich!

[Gorbachev] When I studied in my 1st year at Moscow University, in the 1st year -- this was straight after the war -- 22 people lived in one room. Later there were six.

[Unidentified woman] No, 10, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

[Gorbachev] And in the 4th and 5th years, just one to a room.

[Unidentified woman] A new university was built on the Lenin Hills.

[Gorbachev] Friends, I hope you will master science. You have a long life to live, and you can't get along without science. All the best! [end recording] [video shows Gorbachev in middle of crowd chatting to young people, cutting to the Gorbachev and Ceausescu walking away from the institute surrounded by flag-waving crowds]

[Correspondent] The next visit was to one of the new microrayons of Bucharest, Berceni. More and more microrayons like this are appearing on the map of the city. Mikhail Sergeyvich visited a large shopping complex. Alongside the supermarket are the stalls of the capital's market. Both the tradespeople and peasants who had come in from the outskirts of the city, and buyers from the city, warmly greeted the Soviet guest. [video shows Gorbachevs being shown around the shopping center by the Ceausescus, cutting to the group walking through the market with fruit and vegetable stalls on both sides; the Gorbachevs bow and smile to the peasant women selling their produce; Gorbachev shakes hands with a person in the crowd; chants of "Ceausescu, Gorbachev!" as the two leaders are driven in open-topped car through streets flanked with flag-waving Romanians]

[Correspondent] These are the final hours of the stay by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on hospitable Romanian soil. The working people of Bucharest cordially and with feeling greet the Soviet leader. This is proof of the good feelings of the citizens throughout Romania toward our country and to the Soviet people, and a vivid expression of those fraternal relations which traditionally link our parties, states, and peoples. The public of the country is unanimous that the main outcome of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbahev's visit is the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania.

Joint Communique

PM280955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 Second Edition pp 1-2

["Soviet-Romanian Joint Communique"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Romania from 25-27 May 1987 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR].

M.S. Gorbachev and those who arrived with him took part in a Soviet-Romanian friendship meeting and visited the "23d August" machine-building works in Bucharest, where they conversed with the council of working people and visited the capital's construction projects. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee laid wreaths at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and the motherland and for socialism, and at the memorial to Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Romania from fascism. A wreath was laid at the V.I. Lenin memorial.

The high Soviet guest was given the most cordial of welcomes everywhere, which was a brilliant expression of the feelings of lasting friendship, respect, and fraternal solidarity which the parties and peoples of both countries have for each other.

The visit and the talk were a new important contribution to strengthening traditional Soviet-Romanian friendship, their relations as allies, and their fruitful interaction, and have become an expression of the joint will to develop these relations even further in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and Romania on the solid basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, complete equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and internationalist solidarity, and responsibility to their own peoples and to the common cause of socialism and peace.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu briefed each other on topical problems of socialist construction in the USSR and Romania, discussed in detail the condition of and prospects for bilateral relations, and held a wide-ranging exchange of opinions on key questions of the international situation. They also touched on issues of the current stage of development of the international communist and workers' movement.

M.S. Gorbachev described how the concept of restructuring Soviet society, aimed at more fully opening up opportunities and advantages in the socialist system, is being implemented. Begun at the party's initiative, this work is going deeper and enjoying the widest mass support.

The acceleration of the social and economic progress sets the task of introducing economically efficient methods of management, financial autonomy, of expanding the rights and responsibilities of enterprises and labor collectives, and of harmoniously developing state enterprises, cooperatives, and individual labor activity. The consistent implementation of the socialist principle of distribution according to work and the elimination of wage leveling and all types of nonlabor incomes and privileges also facilitates it. There should be no breach between solving production and social tasks.

The processes of the revolutionary renewal of socialism in the USSR are based on the deep democratization of society. Every Soviet man ought to feel he is genuinely the master in his own country and have all the conditions to develop his initiative and activeness. The CPSU attaches great significance to openness, to eliminating areas closed to criticism, and to overcoming the tendency to make pronouncements for effect [deklarativnost], formalism, bureaucratic distortions, and methods of management by command and order.

The Soviet leader dwelled especially on the restructuring of party work, on strengthening the role of elective bodies and their control over the apparatus, and on enhancing the demands made on the professional and moral qualities of cadres and on their ability to take into account the interests and needs of the masses and to heed the views of the latter.

The aim of restructuring is to ensure a better life for Soviet people, to strengthen social justice, to create the most advanced forms of social organization, and to enhance the attractiveness of socialism. This aim will be achieved.

N. Ceausescu spoke about the profound revolutionary transformations in Romanian society over the more than 40-year-long period of socialist construction, and in particular following the ninth Party Congress, and about transformations implemented on the basis of the creative application of the universal laws and truths of scientific socialism to Romania's specific conditions. Stress was laid on the great successes achieved in developing the material and technical base of society and in modernizing production by introducing the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

Note was made of the experience attained by applying a new financial and economic mechanism and the principles of self-management and cost accounting. Successes in agricultural development and of measures adopted to implement a new agrarian revolution were also mentioned.

Stress was laid on the tasks facing the RCP and on measures to further strengthen socialist, state, and cooperative property.

N. Ceausescu provided a broad briefing on work to steadfastly implement the party's program to create a comprehensively developed socialist society and to advance Romania toward communism, and also on the decisions of the 13th Party Congress, which determined the tasks in Romania's transition to the stage of a moderately developed [srednerazvitoy] socialist country, and in attainment of a new quality of labor and life for the people. The firm application of the principles of socialist ethics and justice, and the constant enhancement of the material and spiritual level of the life of the people will continue to be the focus of attention as the highest goal of the party's policy and the chief content of a comprehensively developed socialist society.

N. Ceausescu spoke in detail about the system of workers revolutionary democracy, about the experience accumulated over 20 years that have passed since the formation of the democratic bodies for collective leadership, and about the creation of the organizational structure which guarantees direct participation of all working people in leading society and in constructing socialism with the people and for the people. Political and organizational measures adopted to enhance and strengthen the RCP's role in organization and leadership in the case of building the new order were set forth.

Attention at the talks was centered on some of the most important issues of the Soviet-Romanian relations, on using all existing reserves and the opportunities to further strengthen them. Satisfaction with the state of relations between the CPSU and the RCP, the USSR and Romania, as well as the mutual resolve to do everything possible to develop these relations continuously and comprehensively for the benefit of the Soviet and the Romanian peoples were expressed. In this context, the decisive significance of the summit meetings and talks for the search for new ways to expand and deepen cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other spheres was stressed. A harmonious development of all spheres of Soviet-Romanian relations is in line with the interests of socialist construction in both countries.

The important role of CPSU-RCP cooperation was stressed unanimously. The mutual desire to enrich the content of interparty relations on all levels and strengthen ideological cooperation was confirmed. The importance of mutually studying the experience of socialist construction was noted.

In noting with satisfaction the dynamic development of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technological spheres, M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu advocated implementation of more energetic purposeful steps to carry out the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the SRR for the Period Until the year 2000. The mutual desire to enhance the role of cooperation in providing the economies of the two countries with necessary resources -- particularly raw materials, fuel, energy, modern machines and equipment, consumer goods, and foods -- was reaffirmed. It was decided to increase work to extend and intensify cooperation and specialization of production and to establish direct links, especially in the leading branches of industry, both to satisfy one's own requirements, and for export to third countries, including by means of setting up mixed enterprises and scientific organizations in different spheres of mutual interest.

All this will contribute to raising economic cooperation to a higher level in the spirit of the demands of the new stage of development of the two socialist countries. Attention was also drawn to development of cooperation in the scientific and technological sphere, something that would permit introduction on a broad scale of the latest scientific and technical achievements into the national economies of the two countries to be accelerated.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu stressed the particular importance of implementing the comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of CEMA member counties up to the year 2000. Taking account of the experience accumulated to date, resolve was expressed to strive for improving cooperation within the CEMA framework, as well as the work of that organization. Broad development and improved efficiency of cooperation of CEMA member countries and of all socialist states are destined to serve the consolidation of a new type of economic relations, corresponding to the interests of those countries and of socialism as a whole.

The leaders of the two parties advocated developing ties in culture, science, and education and the mass media with a view to improving mutual acquaintance with the achievements of the two peoples in the building of socialism. The importance of intensifying cooperation along the lines of friendship societies, trade union, youth, women's, and other public organizations, sporting, and tourist links and contacts between labor collectives for the sake of consolidating the ties of friendship linking the Soviet and Romanian peoples was stressed.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu examined major international problems from a position of lofty responsibility for the destinies of the world and for the security of the peoples. A joint evaluation was expressed to the effect that the situation in the world remains very serious and complex. The arms race an the buildup of new types of nuclear weapons are continuing, and tension and situations of conflict remain and are being amplified in various zones of the world; manifestations of an imperialist policy of force and the threat of force and of interference in the internal affairs of other states continue; the world economic situation is deteriorating, and the gulf between the developing and the developed countries is constantly deepening.

At the same time the leaders of the two parties note that there are powerful forces in the world that are increasingly resolutely opposing the arms race, acting in defense of peace and the lives of peoples, and advocating the elimination of the threat of a devastating nuclear war in which there would be neither victor nor vanquished.

The misanthropic concept according to which weaponry, especially nuclear, strengthens the security of states and preserves peace must be rejected once and for all. War must no longer be regarded as a means of settling conflicts between states. The realities of the nuclear and space age and the threat of destruction of the very conditions for existence of life on earth require new political thinking and a responsible approach to the issues of war and peace by all governments and political and public forces.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu stated that a resolute transition to disarmament, the creation of a nuclear-free and violence-free world, is the basic issue of the present. [paragraph continues]

They stressed the importance of the Soviet program of eliminating nuclear arms by the end of the century, of the large-scale initiatives based on the terms of reference worked out in Reykjavik, of the need to conclude an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles and also of operational and tactical missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe as soon as possible.

The two leaders are of the opinion that there are currently real opportunities for attaining progress in the cause of universal and complete disarmament. The world community demands practical measures in this direction; the United States and its NATO allies ought to display a constructive approach, to eliminate obstacles on the path of reaching accords on the fundamental questions of disarmament, including a complete and universal ban on nuclear testing, prevention of militarization of space, and the conclusion of an international convention banning chemical weapons.

The important role of Europe and all states of the continent in resolving questions of nuclear disarmament, reducing conventional arms and also other complex problems, in making the entire international situation healthier was stressed.

The importance of implementing the Warsaw Pact member states' program for reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe by 25 percent at the start of the 1990's with a corresponding reduction of military spending by states was reaffirmed. A useful step in this direction would be the institution of a 1- or 2-year moratorium on growth in military spending by states of both alliances.

The leaders of the USSR and the SRR advocated a dynamic development and deepening of all strands of the pan-European process in the sphere of security and in the political, economic and humanitarian fields, and also a successful conclusion to the Vienna meeting and the attainment there of substantial results.

The need to put an end to the imperialist policy of enmity between peoples and to the propaganda of anticommunism, racism, chauvinism and nationalism, and to act to educate peoples in a spirit of friendship, cooperation and peace was stressed.

There was a common conviction that the cause of strengthening European security will be served by the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, including the Balkans. The Soviet Union supports the proposals by the SRR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The socialist countries' initiatives aimed at improving the international situation and reducing military confrontation show how active their foreign policy is and how lofty their sense of responsibility for the fate of peace.

In the present international situation, when the very survival of mankind is in question, coordinated purposeful actions by the member states of the Warsaw Pact, which is an effective factor in the struggle for preserving and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world, are of special importance.

The Soviet Union and Romania consistently advocate developing relations with all socialist countries and developing and nonaligned states, with all states of the world irrespective of their sociopolitical system.

Having expressed their concern at the great threat presented to universal peace by the continuing hotbeds of tension in a number of earth's regions, the leaders of the USSR and the SRR advocated their speediest political settlement through talks, on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence of states, the right of each people to determine their destiny by themselves.

A just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Near East problem is urgently needed; the convention of an international peaceful conference on the Near East under UN auspices with participation on an equal footing of all interested sides, including the PLO as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, could make a considerable contribution to it.

The need to do everything to halt the war between Iran and Iraq, for both countries to withdraw troops to within the confines of borders that existed prior to the conflict, and also to move to peace talks without delay was stressed.

The Soviet Union's and Romania's solidarity with all peoples struggling for freedom, independence, and social progress, for a free and independent development was expressed.

The important role of the Nonaligned Movement and the contribution it makes to a constructive solution of international problems, to preserving and consolidating peace throughout the world was noted.

The leaders of the two parties advocated moving to resolute measures and actions for the purposes of solving the problems of underdevelopment throughout the world, including the question of external indebtedness of the developing countries, and of establishing a new international economic order that would facilitate quicker progress in all countries, the developing ones first and foremost, and stability in the world economy.

M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu confirmed the resolution of the two parties to work consistently on behalf of strengthening the cooperation and unity of communist and workers' parties, and of developing wide-ranging interaction and active dialogue between them in a spirit of comradeship, respect for the independence of each party, total equality, and internationalist solidarity.

The RCP and the CPSU will also continue to cooperate with all socialist and social democratic parties, with other democratic parties and national liberation movements, and with all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and organizations that support disarmament and a better and more just world on our planet.

The results of the visit confirmed the mutual resolution to intensify and deepen in all forms bilateral cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, as well as their interaction in the international arena.

M.S. Gorbachev invited N. Ceausescu to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

The visit and talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS ROMANIA'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM261108 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents V. Volodin, N. Yermolovich report: "Romania: Problems and Achievements"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest -- [Passage omitted] There is much construction work going on in Romania. Some 82 percent of the urban population lives in apartment blocks built during the years of people's power. In the last 2 decades Romania has celebrated 2.3 million housewarmings.

As is only appropriate, the capital, the republic's biggest city, Bucharest, sets the example. In the coming days its squares, streets, and broad avenues will bloom with the red calico of state flags of the Soviet Union and the red, yellow, and blue panels of the national banners of the Socialist Republic of Romania, announcing the start of the official friendly visit to Romania by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

An old gray building on Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Avenue. Here, in the city people's council, Paul Foksha [name as published] was waiting for us. We asked the capital's chief architect to tell us about Bucharest's concerns and the problems it is tackling.

"In the last 40 years the capital's area has doubled," he says, "and the population has more than doubled. Whereas, in 1940, 900,000 people lived in Bucharest, now the number of inhabitants is over 2 million."

We learned that according to demographers' predictions by the year 2000 the city's population will increase by another 400,000, wholly through natural growth, not population migration from the provinces. The city's construction program has been drawn up in the light of demographic figures.

"Under the general plan," the chief architect explains, "every family will receive an individual apartment of 12 square meters per person."

The capital's rapid rate of development does not mean that all its problems have been resolved. The quality of construction still leaves something to be desired. The urban transportation problem is equally serious. Bus, streetcar, and trolleybus pools are old and badly worn. The surface transport simply groans under the influx of passengers, and not only at peak hours. The city people's council sees the solution to the transprt problem in the construction of a subway. [passage omitted]

Bucharest today is not only a construction-site city, as our Romanian journalist colleagues like to call it. First and foremost it is Romania's biggest industrial center. Bucharest's share of the country's industrial output is 15 percent.

Romanian industry (especially the capital's) associates its prospects for development with priority development of high technology sectors which use raw materials and power to maximum effect. Electronics, electrical equipment, precision mechanics, and optics will develop at a preferential rate. People in Romania are well aware that it will not be easy to put these plans into practice.

The country is now in its 3d year of strict thrift. The program for the rational utilization of electricity, thermal energy, and also natural gas, adopted by the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee in October 1985, has reinforced the measures put forward earlier.

This applies first of all to sector of the processing industry. Enterprises' labor collectives are concentrating their efforts on the development of energy-saving techniques which make it possible to obtain more output per unit expenditure of standard fuel and raw materials. Norms for the expenditure of ferroalloys, ores, and coking coals are strictly observed.

The thrift policy under which the country is living has markedly changed the mentality of economic leaders. Thus every enterprise, when drawing up orders for raw materials and other materials from state stocks, begins by taking into account its own secondary resources which could be reprocessed on the spot. What was formerly waste is now regarded as an additional source of cheap raw materials and output. At the Dacia car plant, for instance, they now use scrap metal, formerly dumped, to manufacture small spare parts for cars and household articles. At many of Romania's machine building enterprises metal shavings and remnants of ferrous and nonferrous metals are briquetted and melted down on the spot. Thanks to these measures certain Romanian plants today cover nearly half their raw materials requirements through the use of secondary resources. The peoples's councils vigilantly monitor the observance of norms for the consumption of raw materials and power by state and cooperative organizations and enterprises.

What has given rise to such tough measures in saving fuel and raw materials? First and foremost serious shortcomings in the work of the mining, oil, and chemical industries, and especially laggardness in the power industry. There is also another reason for the introduction of a strict thrift policy. This is Romania's foreign debt. The increase in the volume of exports, supported by savings within the country, has enabled the republic in a relatively short time to extinguish a large proportion of long-term credits from the West. The republic plans to rid itself finally of the fetters of debt by the end of this 5-year plan.

Of course, in strict conditions of thrift, life is hard for people. Rationing continues in the distribution of many food products. The store windows are not lit and there is no neon advertising. The transmission of Central Romanian Television programs lasts 2 hours on weekdays. On Saturday and Sunday television programs are extended by a few more hours. The main streets in the cities are meagerly lit. The sidestreets are not lit at all. As a rule on Sundays the use of personal transport is determined by "even" and "odd" car numbers. Enumerating the difficulties faced by the republic, the Romanian mass media note that the main task of the 1986-1990 4-year plan adopted by the 13th RCP Congress is to ensure the transition to a state with an average level of development. Romanian working people must make considerable efforts to put these plans into practice.

The potential exists for this. Despite the shortcomings and errors which have occurred in economic activity recently, the country embarked on the 2d year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan with good results: Compared with 1985, production of industrial output had increased by 7.7 percent, agricultural output by more than 12 percent, and national income had increased 7.3 percent.

We saw for ourselves the businesslike, patriotic mood of the Romanian working class when we visited the Bucharest "Republic" pipe-rolling plant. Nicolae Matei, deputy general director of the association to which the enterprise belongs, told us that obsolete equipment placed the question of modernizing the plant on the agenda. Not for nothing did the association turn to the Soviet Union for assistance. The rolling mills manufactured at the Elektrostaltyazhmash enterprise near Moscow have won a good repuatation at plants in Ramane [name as published], Iasi, and Zimnicea.

They decided to carry out the modernization without stopping production. The installation of an RKS-450 mill took place in an operating shop. As a result the plant did not stand still for a single hour. Our Romanian interlocutor sees this as considerably to the credit of the leader of the group of Soviet specialists, engineer Yuriy Vilde, who, at his romanian colleagues' request, provided the technical substantiation for the possibility of installing the new equipment simultaneously with the rolling of pipes on the old reduction and extension mill.

"From the first days of installation to the startup, we established an atmosphere of close collaboration and businesslike cooperation with our Romanian colleagues," Yu. Vilde says.

For more than a year now the new mill has supplied essential output which is widely used in various spheres of the Romanian economy. At the same time the international collective continues its work. The installation of another mill for the hot rolling of steel seamless pipes is nearing completion at the enterprise. The "Republic's" renewal continues.

The Bucharest plant is only one example of the merging of the two fraternal countries' efforts, knowledge, and experience in resolving important national economic tasks. The development of our collaboration will undoubtedly receive a powerful boost from the official friendly visit to Romania by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his meetings with N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania. This view is fully shared by our interlocutors at the "Republic" plant, who are convinced that the Soviet leader's visit will help strengthen friendship, widen mutual ties between our countries, and raise them to a fundamentally new level.

JOINT SESSION HELD WITH POLISH HISTORIANS

PM221428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report on first session of joint commission of Soviet and Polish scholars, plus interviews with G.L. Smirnov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Professor J. Maciszewski by TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents W. Dembski and J. Kraszewski and PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Fadeyev: "Meeting of Scholars From the USSR and Poland"]

[Text] In accordance with the Declaration on Soviet-Polish Cooperation in the Sphere of Ideology, Science, and Culture signed by CPSU and PZPR leaders M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski, the first session of the joint commission of scholars from the USSR and Poland on the history of relations between the two countries was held in Moscow 18-20 May.

Taking part in the session were, on the Soviet side: G.L. Smirnov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Soviet section of the commission; and commission members: Academician A.L. Narochnitskiy; Doctors of Historical Sciences V.V. Zhuravlev, B.S. Popov, G.A. Trukan, O.A. Rzheshevskiy, I.S. Yazhborovskaya, V.S. Parsadanova, and A.O. Chubaryan; and Candidates of Historical Sciences T.V. Porfiryeva, P.A. Kochegura, and V.O. Daynes. On the Polish side: Professor J. Maciszewski, chairman of the Polish section of the commission; commission members: Professors R. Nazarewicz, B. Syzdek, K. Sobczak, M. Tanty, E. Kozlowski, M. Leczyk, C. Madajczyk, and M. Kuczynski.

The two sides were guided by the declaration's proposition on the need to use historical experience to strengthen cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

The commission outlined the main avenue and forms of cooperation, examined concrete proposals on the organization of scientific research, and made provision for the use of new documents and materials and the preparation of joint monographs, including a monograph on "The International Cooperation of the CPSU and the PZPR: History and the Present Day." An accord was reached on preparing a number of joint studies devoted to various aspects of Soviet-Polish relations. Measures were outlined to publicize the results of scientific research.

The Institute of Marxism-Leninism handed over to the PZPR Central Committee Central Archive a number of archives of Polish revolutionary organizations.

The commission's next session will be held in Warsaw in November 1987.

After the end of the commission session, correspondents from PRAVDA and TRYBUNA LUDU asked G.L. Smirnov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Soviet section of the commission, and Professor J. Maciszewski, chairman of the Polish section of the commission, to comment on the results of the meeting between scholars from the USSR and Poland.

G. Smirnov: [subhead]

The tasks of the commission of Soviet and Polish scholars arise from the Declaration on Soviet-Polish Cooperation in the Sphere of Ideology, Science, and Culture. It says that it is necessary above all to give due credit to what has strengthened the friendship between our parties and peoples and condemn what has harmed it. History should not be the subject of ideological speculations or a pretext for kindling nationalist passions. Nothing should overshadow the cooperation and friendship between future generations of Poles and Soviet people. Let us not leave our children and grandchildren unresolved problems.

Fine ideas, fine words! And they inspired the Soviet and Polish scholars during the meeting.

We must organize more effectively the study of certain complex problems in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. There is much that still requires study in these matters. You cannot change history, but you can -- and, indeed, must -- reassess it and comprehend in greater depth the cause and nature of historical events. This approach will make it possible to ensure the strengthening of mutual trust between our peoples. It only seems, at times that everything is clear. In my view this excess "clarity" afflicts, in particular, the assertions of those who want to warm their hands at the difficult aspects of the history of Soviet-Polish relations and have no interest in really clarifying the problems which exist.

During the meeting a number of important accords were reached on joint research into problems of Soviet-Polish relations in the period of recent history. On many problems, positions were coordinated during the meeting itself, and we agreed to widen the range of sources available for this research.

Documents on the prerevolutionary activity of the Polish workers' movement, particularly the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, were handed over to the Polish side. There are more than 100,000 pages in all.

Our party has firmly adopted a position of openness. We are now doing what we could not have done not long ago. And it is quite obvious that we do not think that the degrees of openness already achieved are the highest point of our development. In these conditions we have no reason to conceal the truth from the worldwide, Polish, or Soviet public. If any other documents were in our possession, we would publish them, as has been done on other matters.

J. Maciszewski: [subhead]

I share the views expressed by G.L. Smirnov. I think we have done very useful work. We are also aware that this is only the beginning, since in the future we will be using more and more new sources and deepening and widening them. The commission's work is of great significance for strengthening friendship between our peoples. It will help to open up the closed pages of our history and eliminate everything that has hampered good Soviet-Polish relations in the past. Keeping quiet was not the best method. When we -- Polish and Soviet historians -- kept quiet, hostile propaganda invaded this silent zone, seeking to make use of history to influence people's consciousness.

Experience teaches us that explaining and giving the full historical truth about certain difficult, tragic aspects of history helps to ensure that they remain in the past and do not hamper the present and future state of our relations.

The classic example of this is the 1920 war. It took place, it is a historical fact. Today we can say: Unfortunately, it took place. It caused distrust on both sides of the border for long years. I think we both paid dearly for this in the years of World War II. A historian should not say: What would have happened if... But all the same, one can imagine what would have happened if Poland and the USSR had formed a united front on the eve of World War II. Then both we and the Land of the Soviets could probably have launched the struggle against fascism in a different way. But there is no escaping the facts: It is necessary to explain what happened in such a way as to avoid making mistakes in future.

Now, a very important question: The so-called "blanks" are not only the bad or tragic aspects of our peoples' history. There were also many examples of fraternity, cooperation, and birth of the roots of friendship. These roots are very deep, they go back to prerevolutionary times. It is necessary to open up many chapters which are important for the history of our two peoples. This applies above all, though not only, to the period of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We want to fill those "blanks" which concern remarkable chapters in our joint struggle.

About the educational aspect of our commission's work: We must learn from our mistakes so as not to repeat them, but we must also learn from positive examples and popularize them. This, it seems to me, is the role of history in serving future generations.

During the first session we were, of course, only able to discuss a few topics. The commission will go on working for a fairly long period. We have more than 1,000 years of common history, several hundred of which were filled with various conflicts. For only just over 40 years have relations between the USSR and Poland been developing on fundamentally new principles. We could hardly expect the commission to concern itself with every aspect at just one session. Much in-depth scientific research is necessary. [paragraph continues]

The plan we have drawn up together contains many proposals and intentions, as well as recommendations for scientific institutions and publishing houses. We have defined the subject matter for the next session, which is to be held in Warsaw in November 1987. Then we will go further, or rather deeper. I wish to stress the great significance of the documents the Soviet side is handing over to us. They will help in the study of the Polish workers' movement and the history of our party's great predecessors: the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, the Communist Party of Poland, and the Polish Workers' Party.

The significance of certain documents is tremendous. Of course, time is needed for the historians to study them. But even today we can say that, for instance, the document concerning the restoration of the Communist Party of Poland adopted by the Communist International Executive Committee in May 1939 will make it easier to understand many of the more recent phenomena, and will also help to expose certain myths which have appeared in many works which interpret that period in a generalized way.

Our debates and talks in the course of the commission's work were sincere and open. We were guided by the desire for the best possible fulfillment of the instructions of our party Central Committees.

POLISH GENERAL MEETS WITH TOP MILITARY OFFICIALS

PM271411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 87 First Edition p 1

["Meeting in the USSR Ministry of Defense"]

[Text] On 18 May General of Arms J. Uzycki, Polish deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union. S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces met the Polish guest at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport.

Among the welcoming party were Polish Ambassador to the USSR W. Natorf and also Brigadier General A. Cziernow, army, navy and air force attache at the Polish Embassy in the Soviet Union.

An honor guard was formed at the airport in honor of the important guest. General of Arms J. Uzycki heard the report of the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the Soviet troop formation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received General of Arms J. Uzycki the same day.

A warm friendly conversation took place on questions of mutual interest. Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev took part in the conversation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev met with General of Arms J. Uzycki. A dinner was given in honor of the important guest.

Departs on Tour

PM260949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Touring the Country"]

[Text] General of Arms J. Uzycki, chief of the Polish Army General Staff and Polish deputy minister of national defense, whc is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, left for Alma-Ata 19 May.

The Polish guest was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and by Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers.

An honor guard was drawn up on the tarmac in honor of the Polish guest. General of Arms J. Uzycki received the report of the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the ranks of Soviet servicemen.

General of Arms J. Uzycki is being accompanied on his tour of the country by Colonel General S.A. Dikov.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES ALLEGATION OF CSSR RADIATION LEAK

PM270859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent N. Novikov report under the "Relevant Notes" rubric: "Sensation-Seeking"]

[Text] Vienna -- Certain sensation-seeking Austrian press organs are clearly trying to make a mountain out of a molehill.

Here is the latest example of this: Newspapers here are loudly trumpeting the claim that the Czechoslovak press itself is admitting to increased radiation originating from Soviet-made nuclear power station reactors operating in Slovakia.

Where does this report come from? Apparently from the Slovak newspaper PRAVDA, which has published a report indicating that at the request of the Slovak organs Soviet experts inspected the nuclear reactors and observed certain deficiencies in their operation. These remarks made no mention of a radiation leak. But this was all certain Austrian journalists needed to kick up a fuss.

M. Venuta, CSSR ambassador to Austria, was forced to call a news conference, which was addressed by I. Beranek, CSSR inspector general of nuclear power stations, who delivered a detailed report on the question of the supposed radiation allegedly issuing from the Slovak nuclear power station. He convincingly refuted these fabrications.

TASS DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF ARMS DELIVERY TO IRAN

LD271517 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- THE NEW YORK TIMES today claimed, quoting a French source, that the Soviet Union "quietly" delivered more than 18 million dollars in advanced weapons to Iran in December last year.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union did not carry out the deliveries, and THE NEW YORK TIMES report has been described by competent Soviet circles as an ill-intentioned fabrication.

One does not require too keen imagination to see that the point at issue is an act of disinformation hostile to the USSR.

By employing "scoops" of this sort, some people would like to divert public attention from the resounding scandal over the unlawful shipments of American arms to Iran, involving many high-ranking officials from the U.S. Administration.

It is regrettable that the American fabrication has been readily picked up and is now being spread by some Western news agencies.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SETTLING GULF CRISIS

LD261339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1249 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (TASS) -- Recent events are evidence of the fact that the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, despite the steps being undertaken to end it, is far from extinguished and on the contrary is flaring up and presenting a threat to neighboring states, a representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated at a briefing here today.

A serious danger has been created for international shipping in the Persian Gulf, a region with extraordinarily intensive maritime communications. More than 300 foreign vessels, including Soviet ones, have already been fired upon or blown up by mines. It is known that the recent attack on the U.S. frigate Stark, which was in the Gulf zone, led to considerable human casualties. Such a development in an area in the immediate proximity of USSR territory naturally cannot fail to give rise to serious anxiety on our part, the statement points out. The situation requires that the international community take urgent and effective measures to prevent its further escalation in an extremely dangerous direction.

However, one cannot but state, for the umpteenth time, that the exacerbation of the situation in this region is again being used by the United States to step up its military presence there. Judging by the reports in the press, the aircraft carrier Constellation is to be sent to beef up a large flotilla of U.S. warships in the Gulf. Apart from that, reads the statement, the U.S. Navy has already received orders from Washington to open fire on any target "the activities of which are of a threatening nature." This, of course, is not the way to reduce tension or settle the conflict. It is obvious that only a new and dangerous exacerbation of the whole situation, an expansion of the scale of military operations, can result from measures of this kind -- ones that entail the use of force.

It is the USSR's view that stepping up collective international efforts, above all within the UN framework and on the basis of this organization's Charter, to put a halt to the military conflict between Iran and Iraq as speedily as possible, is acquiring great importance in the current circumstances. As is known, right from the beginning the USSR's position on this question has been a constructive one: The USSR has been calling on both sides to search for the speediest possible political settlement of all controversial problems by peaceful means, with their legitimate rights and interests taken into account. We are ready to continue to move in this direction and to cooperate with other states, emphasizes the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement.

U.S. USING STARK INCIDENT TO MILITARIZE SPACE

LD240900 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] Washington May 24 TASS -- The Pentagon has cynically decided to avail itself of the tragic death of 37 American seamen in the Persian Gulf to further its space militarization effort.

The attack on the USS Stark, a WASHINGTON POST correspondent was told at the North American Aerospace Defense Command and U.S. Space Command in Colorado Springs, "underscores the need for a space-based radar system to spot 'smart' weapons such as the Exocet missile that hit the U.S. ship in the Persian Gulf".

Gen. John Piotrowski, who heads these commands, said "the time has come to put radars in space to keep constant watch over the Persian Gulf and other hot spots".

He called for a surveillance network of 12 to 15 radar satellites which, according to his estimates, would cost six billion to ten billion dollars.

VASILYEV: U.S. GULF POLICY PART OF NEOGLOBALISM

LD221855 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy, speaking at a briefing in Washington on the results of his recent tour of Persian Gulf countries asserted that the United States is striving for an early end to the Iran-Iraq War. At the same time he tried to present tendentiously and in a distorted way the question of arms deliveries to Iran.

How do matters stand in reality? In the past the United States, making arms deliveries to the shah's army to a huge sum of nearly 20 billion dollars created a vast arsenal of up-to-date armaments near the Soviet Union's southern border. These armaments now constitute the core of the Iranian Army's combat might. It is apparent against the background of the "Irangate scandal" that Washington's secret deliveries of armaments to Iran were aimed at ensuring the efficiency of the armaments delivered earlier and at promoting in this way the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict which has already [words indistinct] the toll of hundreds thousands of lives.

In this connection it will not be (?amiss to) recall that acting through some of its Arab agents the United States has done a lot to bring about the conflict.

It became known that special prosecutor investigating the Irangate, Lawrence Walsh, summoned for testimony former general director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry David Kimche, now in the United States. David Kimche had been a go-between the Israeli Government and the United States in carrying out the operation for the supply of U.S. arms to Iran. The contours of a strange Irangate coalition emerge clearly. Partners in that coalition (?include) U.S. imperialists, (?Israelis) [words indistinct] prominent Saudi arms merchant 'Adnan Khashoqui who offered his services for establishing contacts with Tehran and for bribing high Iranian officials.

Using complex and at times predictable developments in the Persian Gulf area, the Pentagon is now striving to build up its military presence in the area. In addition to the armada of Warships in the Gulf, Washington plans to deploy in that strategically important area "at least" a squadron of warplanes.

This means the implementation of the notorious doctrine of "neo-globalism" under which Washington proclaims as the sphere of its "vital interests" and is striving to subjugate to its imperialist diktat whole areas, sometimes those lying many thousands of kilometres away from the territory of the United States.

WEINBERGER: 'SOVIET THREAT' JUSTIFIES GULF ROLE

LD251328 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] New York May 25 TASS — It looks like the gunboat diplomacy is being revived in the Persian Gulf, the newspaper BOSTON GLOBE points out commenting on the Reagan administration's plans to step up the U.S. military presence in this region.

In an NBC news program on Sunday U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger tried to justify this dangerous policy by an alleged "Soviet threat". The U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, he said, is dictated by American national interests which demand that U.S. friends and the United States itself has free access to the oil fields in this region. According to Weinberger, the United States will do everything possible to carry out this mission. Well-informed observers believe that the point at issue is the sending additionally of at least 10 American ships there.

The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT estimates that there are six American destroyers and frigates and one command ship in the Persian Gulf at present. An aircraft carrier with 85 combat aircraft on board operates in close proximity.

Caspar Weinberger also made it clear that the United States was exerting pressure on the governments of states in the Persian Gulf and adjacent regions to secure "basing rights" for American aircraft to provide "an air cover" for the Navy.

Weinberger had admitted that those actions threatened with a sharp escalation of the conflict in the Persian Gulf. Contrary to logic, however, he asserted that the U.S. aim was not to become involved in the conflict but to try and stop it.

Rising tensions and a build-up in the armed forces in the Persian Gulf increase the risk of hostilities breaking out as a result of accident or someone's design, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT states.

OIL ISSUE 'DIVERSIONARY' PLOY FOR U.S. GULF PRESENCE

LD232259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 87

[Text] According to reports from Washington, Richard Murphy, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has spoken at a briefing there on the results of his recent trip to the Persian Gulf countries. He affirmed, inter alia, that the United States is striving for a very rapid cessation of the Iran-Iraq war. A latest news commentary with Boris Andrianov at the microphone:

[Andrianov] Let's assume for just 1 minute that Richard Murphy is telling the truth, that he really has been authorized to set forth the genuine position of official Washington in relation to events in the Persian Gulf zone. But in this case how is one to understand the information from the U.S. NBC television company to the effect that the U.S. Administration is examining the question of sending another three to five U.S. Navy vessels to the Persian Gulf area? Incidentally, the television company anticipated its information on this with a tip from officials.

By comparing these two news items, one is easily convinced that they in no way hang together. After all, it is generally well-known that the extremely tense situation in the region is not defined by Iran-Iraq bloodshed alone. The war in the Persian Gulf continues in part because the United States and Israel have secretly supplied Iran with arms.

Washington, however, is exploiting this conflict as a pretext for stepping up the American military presence there. This in turn inflames still further an already exceptionally urgent situation, as attested by the recent bombardment by an Iraqi plane of the U.S. missile-bearing frigate the Stark, leading to the death of 37 members of the crew.

This tragedy must never be repeated, stated President Reagan a few days ago. But then he once again stressed that in spite of the incident that had occurred, the United States intends as before to retain its naval presence in the Persian Gulf region.

How does the head of the Washington administration justify such an intention? In the words of the White House leader, U.S. warships are deployed in the Persian Gulf to defend American interests. They are, he claims, fulfilling an important mission which, as Reagan asserts, ensures access to the oil reserves of that region.

It emerges that extreme necessity obliges the United States to keep a powerful naval fist off the shores of the oil-bearing region, inasmuch as the Americans allegedly would not survive without the black gold they get from there.

Such an explanation is disaproved, however, by the reasoned utterances of a whole series of U.S. congressmen. They stress that the United States receives only an insignificant part of the oil it acquires from other countries from the Persian Gulf. For example, Senator Jim Sasser has pointed out that only 2 percent of the total oil consumed by the United States comes from the Persian Gulf. In this connection, the American observer Jeff Riegenbach noted that the statement on the legitimate interests of the U.S. in preserving access to the Persian Gulf's oil wealth is a huge exaggeration. The oil question is no more than a diversionary maneuver, is the conclusion of the American journalist and it is simply impossible not to agree with him.

ATTACK ON USSR SHIP, U.S. GULF STANCE DESCRIBED

LD261835 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Suez (Egypt) May 26 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyryov:

Lacerated holes in bulwarks, smitty plating of the ship, a shell splinter battered life boat, hatch covers torn off from their places, the bullet ridden hall and superstructure of the ship -- this is the first thing I saw when approaching the ship Ivan Koroteyev, which dropped anchor in Suez. The crew of the ship recently had their baptism of fire in the Persian Gulf.

This happened on May 6 near the Saudi port of Dammam, where the Ivan Koroteyev was on her way with a cargo of pipes, glass and other purely civilian cargoes. Several short phrases were entered into the ship's log on what had happened, but they are a story of the courage and staunchness of the Soviet seamen, who got into an emergency situation and coped with it with honour. The entry was made by Second Mate S.D. Myssik, who was on duty at that time: "12:26".

Two speed boats were spotted approaching from Shakh-Elem lighthouse crossing the Soviet ship's course on her port side. Then the captain was summoned to the bridge.

It was not the first time of Captain V.L. Kabanenko of the Ivan Korotyev in the Persian Gulf, yet it was the hardest experience ever for him. "I immediately went to the captain's bridge summonned by the second mate", he said. "And I at once saw two speed boats without a flag and other identification signs. I was trying to establish radio communication with them, signalled them to find out what they wished from us. I decided that I would demand that they change course, as it already happened on April 18, when an Iranian naval vessel threatened to open fire on the ship". Yet the commanders of the speed launches did not react to the attempts of the captain of the Ivan Koroteyev to find out their intentions. They were approaching at a high speed, simultaneously taking off covers from the rocket launchers, coaxial large calibre machine guns and training them on the Soviet ship.

V.L. Kabanenko ordered the team immediately to go into the superstructure and that everybody should leave the port side of the ship.

"12:30. The speed boats approached the port side for a distance of 30-40 metres and opened fire on the superstructure above the waterline. The main engine stopped, in response to a signal from the automatic protection equipment on pipeline damage, which was automatically activated," this is the continuation of the entry in the ship's log.

Follows the story by First Mate P.I. Barbash:

"The crew just ended dinner in the canteen, when the captain's order rang out through the intercom. Everybody immediately carried it out. Only our women and the ship's doctor A.D. Shmagun were late in carrying out the order. The speed launches fired their first salvo of rockets. Direct hits immediately damaged the mess room, destroyed the cabins of the second and third engineers, of the ship's doctor, the sick-bay, the red corner, shattered a life boat to pieces and put out of action many machines and mechanisms.

The pirates made one more go at the ship and again hailed it with rockets, firing point blank from large calibre machine-guns."

"12:48. The launches disappeared at a high speed in the direction of Shakh-Elem lighthouse. Numerous fires broke out in the living compartments, in the area of the portside boat deck, in the canteen of the crew. The superstructure is all shrouded in smoke," this is again an entry in the ship's log. The crew and five repair men, who were aboard the ship immediately started putting out the flames and soon extinguished all fires. In the opinion of captain of the Ivan Koroteyev those responsible for the attack aimed chiefly at destroying the crew and intimidating the survivors. Therefore they fired only at the superstructure. It was only by a happy chance that there were no human casualties on that day.

A few hours later, the Ivan Koroteyev has again taken course for Dammam where it was unloaded and where some repairs were done -- the main repairs are to be done in Trieste (Italy), where the ship is under way through the Suez Canal.

The seamen now have a big box of "souvenirs" -- rocket and hand grenade fragments left by the pirates. However much we tried, we could not find the trade marks to enable us to find out those guilty for the piratic attack. All we could read was only the year and the month when the death carrying products were manufactured -- May 1986. Yet the ASSOCIATED PRESS, REUTER and UPI Agency reported that Iranian naval boats, which prior to that made piratic raids against civilian ships of various countries took part in the attack against the Soviet ship. Literally the day before a Philippine cattle-carrier ship got under fire roughly in the same area.

A few days before mass media reported that Iranian launches attacked an Indian tanker, then a Qatar ship, and badly damaged them. All these actions became possible only as a result of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, which is in its seventh year.

The press carries from day to day reports on the exposures made of the Reagan administration in connection with the "Irangate". New participants and details are disclosed of the secret supplies of U.S. weapons to Iran. The progressive Arab public directly links the latest deterioration of the situation in the Persian Gulf with the hegemonistic plans of the USA, which announced that area to be a zone of its "vital interests". It is reported that acting under the pretext of ensuring the safety of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz Washington intends to broaden its military presence in that part of the world.

There is no doubt that by such actions the U.S. Administration is further heightening tensions in that region, threatening the security not only of the Arab states, but also of peace all over the world. And as long as the Iran-Iraq war kindled by the United States is continuing, there are no guarantees that the piratic actions in the Persian Gulf will cease.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA INTERVIEWS ANC LEADER MODISE

PM261041 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 May 87 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Joe Modise, African National Congress (ANC) People's Army commander, by A. Kushnir: "Southern Africa: The Struggle Against the Apartheid Regime Is Gathering Momentum"; date and place not given]

[Text] The date of 25 May is Africa Liberation Day. In this connection we publish an interview with Joe Modise, commander of the African National Congress of South Africa People's Army.

I first met with Joe Modise during the 27th CPSU Congress "Talk to the man," I was told at the time by my old acquaintance Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the ANC, who was heading the ANC delegation at the congress. "He can tell you a lot about that side of our organization's activity about which the broad public knows the least."

I had a long talk with the commander of the ANC People's Army. "Umkonto We Sizwe" ("Spear of the Nation") is what the fighters against the apartheid regime call their military organization, which Joe Modise has headed for over 20 years. During his next visit to our country we met again and he continued his story about himself, the "Umkonto We Sizwe" combat operations, and the tasks of the ANC.

"I was born in 1929 in Johannesburg, in a worker's family. We were very poor and so immediately after finishing school I was obliged to go to work. then, at the end of the forties, I joined the ANC youth section and since then my entire life has been connected with the struggle for the people's freedom, against the essentially fascist regime of apartheid -- the 'separate development of the races' -- in the RSA.

"'Umkonto We Sizwe's' birthday was 16 December 1961. It was then that operations against the regime's military and industrial establishments were carried out simultaneously in four RSA provinces. At first we acted in small subunits. Then the ANC leadership decided that the army should be expanded. ANC President Nelson Mandela, who became the first commander of the 'Spear of the Nation,' set about staffing it. I was ordered to take part in creating the underground army which was formed in Natal and East and West Cape Provinces and the Transvaal.

"The main work was in 1962. We began to create our cells in many regions of the country and to prepare the 'Umkonto We Sizwe' command.

"But soon the first setbacks came. One group which was going abroad via Northern Rhodesia (that was what Zambia was called at the time) was captured by the British and handed over to the RSA racist authorities. Someone broke under torture and began to give information. Arrests began. The ANC leadership decided to move the 'Umkonto We Sizwe' command to a neighboring African country. But by that time the majority of our army's commanders, including Nelson Mandela, had been arrested. In 1965 the ANC National Executive Committee decreed that I should take command.

"As commander I am acquiring experience together with our army. It is now carrying out important operations and I should like to describe some of them. Here is one operation: explosions simultaneously at two oil refineries 300-400 km apart. The explosions took place at the same time to the minute. All the refineries' oil storage tanks were destroyed as a result.

"There have been other operations. The group headed by our experienced comrade 'Commander Thomas' (I am not revealing his real name because he is operating inside the country) has carried out a number of operations using magnetic mines. And 'Commander Thomas' laid the mines in such a way that it was impossible to disconnect the detonator or even to find out for what time the mechanism was set.

"Once 'Commander Thomas' was on his way to the starting point of an operation. Police stopped their automobile, whose trunk contained mines, and began a search. As a result of the shooting which ensued Thomas was seriously wounded, captured, and hospitalized. He was guarded by two policemen. We decided to release him. In particular we found out that the police were guarding mainly the main and emergency entrances and that there were also guards in the hospital corridors. So the fighters entered the hospital, disarmed the policemen, and carried their commander straight out of hospital on a stretcher. Thomas was sent abroad for treatment and he is now at his post again."

[Kushnir] The racists and Western propaganda are trying to present the Umkonto We Sizwe fighters as terrorists who kill everyone indiscriminately. They also claim that you want to replace the white minority racist regime with "black terrorist rule." What can you say about that?

[Modise] We do not kill civilians and do not want to destroy civilian establisnments. In carrying out combat operations against the regime's military and economic establishments we are showing the racists our determination to achieve freedom and equality. The white population in the RSA has now been considerably demoralized. An increasing number of white inhabitants are refusing to serve in the army, unwilling to die to defend a racist system. Many are moving to Australia, Britain, and the United States. But I want to stress particularly that we are not struggling against the civilian population. Our operations are carried out in such a way that innocent people do not die.

Our people and our organization believe in the charter of liberty. It states that the entire population of South Africa, irrespective of race or skin color, should have equal rights to life and a dignified existence. The national liberation movement and the ANC and its allies agree on the need to create a nonracial state in South Africa. A state in which each person would have the opportunity to take part in elections.

[Kushnir] Some politicians and public figures in African countries believe that the struggle for disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war is not so important for the peoples of the developing countries. The main thing for them is the struggle against poverty and unemployment and for the right to have a roof over their heads. What do you think in this connection?

[Modise] The package of peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union accords with mankind's interests. We urge people of the whole world to support the Soviet proposals. The need for disarmament is connected not only with the possibility that civilization may disappear. The arms race is having an adverse effect on daily reality. In our day an enormous number of people, particularly in the developing countries, are living under inhuman conditions. Many peoples cannot feed themselves because the money which could go to resolve socioeconomic problems is being spent on arms. If just a small part of this money were spent on improving people's lives, life would become much better in the world.

GOVERNMENT MESSAGE TO AFRICA ON LIBERATION DAY

PM271043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 87 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings: "To the Heads of State and Government and Peoples of Africa on the Occasion of Africa Liberation Day"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers sends the warmest congratulations to the heads of state and the government and peoples of the African countries in connection with African Liberation Day.

For almost a quarter of a century this day has symbolized the African peoples' wish and desire for freedom and happiness, their struggle to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid on the continent and strengthen national sovereignty and economic independence, and their trust in progress along the paths of independent development in conditions of universal peace and international security.

Faithful to the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution whose 70th anniversary will be marked this year, the Soviet people are invariably in solidarity with this course chosen by Africa. They see a guarantee of its success in the strengthening of the unity of all the continent's countries and peoples and the galvanizing of their cooperation.

As has already been repeatedly stated, our socialist state has no interests in Africa different from what the African peoples aspire to themselves -- to completely eliminate colonialism and racism and enjoy the full inalienable freedom to independently decide their domestic and foreign affairs and dispose of their own natural riches.

For the Soviet people the African Continent is not an arena for East-West confrontation but a field for international cooperation, which is so essential for resolving the vital problems which face the African peoples, such as eliminating starvation and disease, overcoming economic backwardness, raising the standard of living, and protecting the environment. The Soviet Union looks optimistically at the possibility for such cooperation; there would be scope for this as a result of creating a comprehensive system of international security in the conditions of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world.

We note with satisfaction the growing constructive role of African states and the OAU in international affairs, and we express the certainty that free and independent Africa will oppose even more actively the nuclear danger and advocate disarmament for the sake of development.

The Soviet Union has always been a convinced advocate of declaring Africa a nuclear-free zone and is ready to help the African states' efforts to implement this noble aim, in favor of which, as is well known, the OAU has expressed itself.

The urgent settlement of the conflict in the south of the continent, which has been a dangerous center of international tension for a long time now, would be in the interests of Africa, as of the whole world. The shortest way to settle this conflict lies in removing such reasons for it as the misanthropic system of apartheid in South Africa, the Pretoria regime's continuing occupation of Namibia, and its policy of destabilization and aggression with regard to the "Frontline" States.

The Soviet people have again solemnly confirmed their firm solidarity and support for the South African and Namibian patriots' struggle under the leadership of their experienced leaders -- the ANC and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

The just political settlement of African regional conflicts would undoubtedly promote the further cohesion of African countries and would give them the opportunity to employ their resources more fully for objectives relating to development and the resolution of many pressing economic and social tasks.

As a result of a sustained struggle, the African peoples have emerged on the path of independent development and are endeavoring to transform their political independence into a factor which will improve their life. The Soviet Union supports their efforts and advocates that development problems be resolved along the paths of the restructuring of international economic links on a just democratic basis by establishing a new world economic order.

The Soviet Union expresses its readiness to further strengthen its ties of friendship and cooperation with all African countries on the basis of equality, strict respect for independence and sovereignty, and mutual benefits. We wish the governments and peoples of Africa new great successes in their comprehensive independent development.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers

ORLOV RECEIVES ANC-SWAPO-FRONTLINE DELEGATION

PM271205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "African Peoples' Holiday"]

[Text] On 26 May V.P. Orlov (deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium] received a delegation from the ANC of South Africa, SWAPO of Namibia, and the "Frontline" States.

In the friendly talk there was an expression of certainty that the friendship and mutual understanding and common interests in strengthening peace and international security will continue to serve as the reliable basis of Soviet-African relations.

The heads of the diplomatic missions of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Tanzania accredited to the USSR took part in the talk.

MALAGASY PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CPSU

PM270921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guests From Madagascar"]

[Text] From 19 through 24 May a delegation from the Malagasy Revolution Vanguard Party (AREMA) was in the Soviet Union, arriving in connection with the plan for links between the CPSU and the MRVP. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Organizational Party Work Department, and Propaganda Department, and visited the Armenian SSR. The Malagasy guests were familiarized with party organizations' activity aimed at putting into practice the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and implementing the restructuring of all spheres of Soviet society's life.

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH CUBA'S RISQUET

PM270745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Cordiality"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received J. Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, who was stopping over in Moscow, on 25 May. During the talk, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed, as was the further development of Soviet-Cuban relations.

JOINT NICARAGUAN FARMING COOPERATION BODY MEETS

PM260907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] The first session of the Soviet-Nicaraguan intergovernmental commission for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation's permanent working group for cooperation in agriculture was held in Managua 11-17 May. A protocol on the results of the session was signed.

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua met with Soviet delegation head G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. On behalf of the people and the government of the republic he expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested assistance to and support for the Sandinista revolution.

NICARAGUAN CITED ON EFFECT OF U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD260908 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Managua May 26 TASS -- The U.S. criminal aggression against Nicaragua is the main cause behind the economic difficulties through which the Republic is going, said Jaime Wheelock, Nicaragua's minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform.

Speaking in an interview with the NUEVA NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, he pointed out that the Nicaraguan Government is forced to channel nearly half of the national budget to defence needs, in order to ensure a reliable defence of the revolution. More than half of a million Nicaraguans have left their jobs to uphold arms in hand the republic's independence from the encroachments of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries. Nearly 250 thousand peasants were evacuated from danger zones where they were attacked by Somocista gangs. The state gives the refugees every material aid it can. Under these conditions Nicaragua cannot hope for economic growth. Yet the government of the republic is taking measures in order to avert in 1987 a drop in production and stabilise the economic situation in the country, Jaime Wheelock stressed.

CHILEANS INTERVIEWED ON OPPOSITION TO PINOCHET

PM281035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with Sola Sierra and Eduardo Valencia by own correspondent A. Cherepanov entitled "The Truth About Chile"]

[Excerpts] They arrived in our country from Chile. For a few days only. Afterwards they returned to Santiago, they returned home to continue the struggle against fascism. They visited our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Latin American Peoples. An IZVESTIYA correspondent met them prior to their departure.

And so to the newspaper's guests:

Sola Sierra is chairman of the association of relatives of people who have been arrested or disappeared without a trace. This organization was established almost immediately after the military coup when concentration camps to which thousands of patriots were sent were set up throughout the country. Many of them are missing, having disappeared without a trace. This is the very reason why the association was established. Its aim is self-evident: to expose this form of repressions which the dictatorship has used and is still using to suppress all opposition activities.

Eduardo Valencia is chairman of the Santiago inhabitants' coordination bureau. This organization comprises communes seeking to provide communal subsistence, and committees for the homeless and unemployed and debtors committees, that is people who cannot pay for housing, water, or electricity. [passage omitted]

[Cherepanov] The overwhelming majority of Chileans are opposed to the fascist dictatorship. Why has the political opposition not been able to form a united front against Pinochet, in view of what would seem to be favorable conditions for his overthrow?

[Eduardo Valencia] Let us recall 1973. The right-wing and "centrist" bourgeois parties did all they could to help overthrow the Government of National Unity. When Pinochet came to power he banned all the country's parties with the exception of small extreme right-wing groupings.

Despite the fact that even at that time there was dissatisfaction with Pinochet among the members of the bourgeois parties and preconditions existed for bringing the opposition together in a united front, the leaders of these parties initiated a fruitless discussion in the country as to who was to blame for the coup and the seizure of power by the fascists. This was done instead of striving for unity.

This debate went on right up to 1980 when the dictatorship launched its "liberalization" maneuvers. A constitution was drawn up and the people were invited to vote on it. The Communist Party of Chile (PCC) and other leftist parties firmly and unequivocally opposed the vote and proposed a boycott of Pinochet's referendum. The right-wing and centrist opposition decided to take part in the voting despite the fact that it was obvious from the very beginning that the whole thing was a farce.

Later the PCC issued a statement saying in essence that there is no alternative in the struggle against fascism to the utilization of all the means and forms of the liberation struggle, including a nationwide uprising. For this the unity of all opposition forces is essential.

A paradoxical situation has developed in Chile now. On the one hand the Chilean people are united as never before. On the other hand the leaders of political parties cannot achieve this kind of unity, frequently because of personal ambitions. However, those who are in one way or another helping the dictatorship to stay in power will have to answer for it without fail. The Chileans will blame them for the policy of anticommunism which objectively plays into Pinochet's hands.

[Cherepanov] What is the U.S. stance in respect of the events in present-day Chile?

[Sola Sierra] Throughout the regime's existence the United States has supported Pinochet. The Reagan administration is no exception. Even when in September of last year after the attempt on the dictator's life the country was virtually chocked by mass repressions, the United States approved the appropriation of the necessary sum of money to the dictatorship.

On the other hand, the presidential elections scheduled for 1989 and the intention of certain parties to take part in them suit Pinochet who is thirsting for "reelection."

Another scenario cannot be ruled out either, however. In recent months U.S. representatives have been visiting Chile constantly and conducting talks with right-wing and centrist parties and certain trade union leaders. Their aim is to make them act in concert with Pinochet against the country's left-wing forces.

[Eduardo Valencia] It must be mentioned that the Reagan administration will support Pinochet as long as it needs him. And judging by appearances it still needs him. Here is an example which bears this out. At a time when all Latin America is struggling to repay its debts, Chile is repaying its debt -- $2 billion annually -- punctually. The United States provides Pinochet with new credits.

The dictator is repaying this relationship a hundredfold. Lately, for instance, large deliveries of weapons with the brand "Made in Chile" have been reaching the Nicaraguan contras.

And even if the Americans have plans to replace Pinochet in the future -- the Western press is currently full of reports to this effect -- the Chilean people cannot pin their hopes on this. Liberation from the repressive regime is a matter for the Chileans themselves.

'RESTRUCTURING' OF MVD DISMISSES 10,000 TO DATE

PM271125 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 May 87 p 4

[S. Korepanov report: "The Militia in Conditions of Openness"]

[Text] Moscow -- A briefing held yesterday at the USSR Ministry of International Affairs was devoted to questions of cadre policy in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum.

Major General of the International Service A. Anikiyev, chief of the USSR MVD Cadre Administration, told journalists about how restructuring is progressing in law enforcement organs. He noted, in particular, that many negative phenomena in our society assumed particularly acute forms in the law enforcement organs. A decision was therefore taken to get rid of officials who were unworthy of the high calling of a Soviet militiaman. More than 10,000 people have to date been dismissed from the USSR MVD organs. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against many of them.

They have been replaced by young workers who have been assigned to the MVD from enterprises and party and Komsomol work. A decision was recently taken in conjunction with the Komsomol Central Committee to enroll 150,000 Komsomol members into the militia organs.

The practice established over many years of failing to record crimes for the sake of appearances resulted in the population addressing disputed issues to the press rather than to law enforcement agencies. The MVD has so far examined more than 17,000 such complaints. Some 150 articles published in the press are being monitored.

'Painful, Complex Process'

PM271145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by G. Alimov: "Briefing at USSR MVD"]

[Text] A briefing for journalists was held 26 May at the USSR MVD on the progress of cadres restructuring in the internal affairs organs. These meetings are becoming regular. They are a manifestation of the new work style which is being increasingly asserted at the ministry.

The representatives of the press were addressed by A. Anikiyev, chief of the USSR MVD Main Cadres Administration, and N. Frolov, deputy chief of the Political Directorate.

"The entire personnel of the internal affairs organs," A. Anikiyev reported, "is now restructuring work in order to learn the best way to act under the conditions of the democratization of society and openness, a painful, complex process. It places a high degree of responsiblity on each person and makes special demands on staffers' professional training.

It was also announced at the briefing that a big replacement of personnel cadres has taken place within the MVD system. In the past 5 years about 100,000 staffers have been dismissed from the organs for various violations of socialist legality and discipline. [paragraph continues]

The concealing of crimes was a fairly widespread phenomenon. As a result people lost the confidence that anything could be achieved from the internal affairs organs. All this is now being resolutely eradicated. The personnel's full certification is also aimed at this. Its aim is to strengthen the internal affairs organs and to get rid of ballast.

How is the state of affairs changing? Is it changing at all? Positive trends have emerged. The moral and psychological climate is becoming completely different. The stabilization of cadres has begun -- in 1986 turnover was reduced 9.2 percent and dismissals from the internal affairs organs in the first year of service were reduced 11.2 percent. Approximately 25.7 percent fewer violations of socialist legality by the personnel have been recorded and the concealment of crimes has dropped 40.6 percent. Understaffing is gradually being reduced -- from 4.2 to 2.4 percent.

The briefing also stressed that there are still many problems which have accumulated over the decades. Purposeful and vigorous work is under way on the solution of each of these problems.

LIGACHEV OUTLINES TASKS IN CONSUMER SECTOR

LD221427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 May 87

[Excerpts] A conference took place today at the CPSU Central Committee at which the tasks of the party, local soviet, and economic bodies on increasing the production of consumer goods developing services were discussed. [passage omitted]

Opening the ceremony, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev noted that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently examined the progress in fulfilling the complex program for the development of the production of consumer goods and services. It is one of the major social and political programs of recent times, primarily because the end targets, the priorities and the concrete tasks of the complex program form an indivisible part of the integrated social policy, which was brought to the fore by the 27th CPSU Congress. Second, the fulfillment of the tasks envisaged by the program calls for the removal of the mounting contradiction between the population's demand backed by the ability to pay, and the offer of consumer goods and services.

The tensions in the balance of trade resources and services and of the money supply have become a kind of limitation on our economic growth, a sort of brake on the development of the national economy, since they substantially block the human factor and reduce people's interest in highly productive labor. Distribution according to labor and a market saturated with variety high-quality goods and services are two sides of the one coin.

In the third place we must not close our eyes to the fact that the conditions of shortage in the consumer market deforms the moral atmosphere and give rise to a weakening of educative and labor protection work as well as all sorts of abuses.

In the fourth place it must be understood also that the goods offered to the people, their quality, the level of service to the population -- in the broad sense of the word -- are a sort of display case for our way of life and the attractiveness of socialism. In short, it is a matter of a better life for our people and of the opportunities for harmonious development and of incentives to create and enterprising labor.

The Politburo is concerned about the unsatisfactory progress in fulfilling the tasks in the comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the services sector, and sees this as a manifestation of complacency on the part of the party committees, ministries, and departments concerning the socioeconomic significance of the problem.

In the thinking and management methods of many leading officials and in the activity of party committees, local soviet, and trade union organs the necessary restructuring for resolving this primary task has not occurred. Discrepancies and instances of understating plans against program objectives set for the corresponding years of the 5-year period are occurring. In connection with this, Comrade Ligachev stressed that the long-term nature of the comprehensive program does not at all mean that the fulfillment of its objectives can be put off indefinitely. We have decisively and irreversibly rejected such a style of responding to public needs, which was the case until quite recently, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted. There are vital needs of people, and they must be satisfied today. There are specific tasks, and they must be solved immediately. The party and people are demanding this. No one must be deluded: The task of a radical improvement in the quality and range of consumer goods is being put to the top of the list, as is acceleration of the rate of renewing them and increasing the production of goods which match international standards.

Comrade Ligachev spoke of the enormous, as yet unmastered, field of consumer services. Consumer services must play an increasingly important role in improving the living conditions of Soviet people and in eliminating the negative phenomena in distribution relationships. Not a single ministry or department has the right to stand aside from the solution of the problems arising here, but there is a specially great role here for local economic, party, local soviet, trade union, and komsomol organs. They are called upon to remove interdepartmental barriers hampering an improvement in serving the population, and to make full use of the rights they have been given.

On the basis of the new economic mechanism it is necessary to actively restructure trade. The work of public catering is in need of radical improvement, first and foremost regarding the place or work and training of people. There are great possibilities to replenish the resources of goods through the procurement and production activity of consumer cooperation.

Comrade Ligachev stressed that much will depend in the service sphere on how the situation with foodstuffs and consumer goods will change. In essence, this is one of the sensitive indicators of the restructuring and the efficiency of the party's socioeconomic policy. This indicator has to show that things are proceeding in the correct direction.

Comrade Biryukova delivered a report. The account of the conference and the reports which were delivered will be published in PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

LAKE LADOGA ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS BRING REPRIMANDS

LD280952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the issue of the letters by working people concerning the ecological situation in the basin of Lake Ladoga.

It was noted that the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, other ministries and departments, as well as the RSFSR Council of Ministers, are displaying lack of discipline in fulfilling the adopted decisions on environmental protection in the basins of Lake Ladoga and the Baltic Sea.

An extremely serious ecological and sanitary situation has arisen through the fault of the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp, and Paper and Wood Processing Industry in the town of Priozersk, Leningrad Oblast, where the cellulose plant was discharging industrial waste into Ladoga without treatment for several decades, thus creating a real threat to the drinking water supply of Leningrad and population centers on the Ladoga shore.

At the moment, plant operations have been suspended; enormous material damage has been inflicted to the national economy. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR State committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control have assumed a passive and conciliatory attitude to the violators of environmental protection legislation. The USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology have tolerated inadmissible delays in scientific research work and the development of a scientifically sound plan for using natural resources in the Lake Ladoga basin.

For 30 years, the Institute of Lake and Fishing Economy of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been working fruitlessly in this area. The CPSU Central Committee sees the irresponsible and negligent attitudes of the leaders of all ranks to the environmental protection as a major social and economic miscalculation in their work, and demands that the minisries, departments, enterprises, and organizations, and local soviets of people's deputies work out measures [meropriyatiya] and take resolute and effective measures [mery] on sanitation of the Lake Ladoga basin.

For failing to take timely measures to stop pollution of Lake Ladoga by industrial waste from the Priozersk Cellulose Plant -- which led to the suspension of production at that enterprise and inflicted considerable damage to the national economy -- Busygin, member of the CPSU and USSR minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, has been reprimanded. A number of leaders of ministries have been warned of personal liability for unconditional fulfillment of measures on environmental protection.

For the unsatisfactory organization of construction of water protection facilities at a number of enterprises, Losev, member of the CPSU and first deputy minister of construction in northern and western regions of the USSR, has been reprimanded.

For failing to take timely measures on protecting the natural environment of the Lake Ladoga basin in Leningrad Oblast, Popov, member of the CPSU and chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom, has been reprimanded.

A warning has been issued to Yeremin, CPSU member and first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, for the unsatisfactory fulfillment of quotas for constructing environmental protection facilities in towns and population centers, enterprises of the agro-industrial complex situated in the Lake Ladoga basin and polluting the lake with agricultural production waste.

It has been taken into account that the RSFSR Council of Ministers punished the leaders of the Leningrad, Novgorod, Vologda, and Pskov oblispolkoms, of the Karelian ASSR Council of Ministers, as well as RSFSR ministers of forestry industry and of the RSFSR Gosagroprom for the irresponsible attitudes to fulfilling the governmental decision.

It has been decided to change the specialization of the Priozersk cellulose plant to the output of products, whose production will not pollute the environment. The appropriate party, soviet, and economic bodies have been instructed to step up work on implementing environmental protection measures, to make stricter the monitoring of fulfillment by enterprises and organizations of the quotas for construction, expansion, and reconstruction of nature conservation facilities, improving the operation of existing treatment facilities.

PETROSYANTS ON BAN OF NEW REACTORS AT CHERNOBYL

LD262228 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpt] The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Atomic Energy, Andronik Petrosyants, has said the committee has banned the construction of another two reactors, the fifth and the sixth, at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. [passage omitted]

KIEV ENVIRONMENT OFFICIAL ON CHERNOBYL QUESTIONS

LD271153 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] In their letter from England, Maria and Ivan Pashchenko ask about the ecological situation prevailing around the Chernobyl AES. Similar questions are in the letters of Volodymyr Bernard from Canada, Oleksandr Krasheninnikov from the United States, Volodymyr Blakytnyy from Australia.

Here is what Anatoliy Andrushchenko, chief of the Environmental Protection Directorate of the Kiev Oblast soviet, has to say in connection with this.

Correspondent: In the course of eliminating the consequences of the accident, many difficult problems had to be resolved, including the treatment of affected land. How are things proceeding?

Andrushchenko: As a result of detailed investigation, it has been established that in our republic only Polesskoye and Chernobyl rayons, particularly the areas within the 30-km zone around the damaged reactor, have experienced a higher radiation background. In the republic as a whole, including the areas within the 30-km zone, it is possible, according to the conclusions of specialists and scientists, to farm and produce all types of agricultural produce without any restrictions.

However, since the matter concerns first and foremost the health of people, and to prevent any agricultural produce becoming contaminated, necessary prophylactic measures are being implemented within the 30 km zone.

Correspondent: What makes you so sure that these measures will be effective enough?

Andrushchenko: All recommendations on effective and safe farming were worked out on the basis of broad scientific research which was pursued throughout the winter period and which is in progress now within huge hothouses constructed directly on the most contaminated patches in Polesskoye and Chernobyl rayons. The results obtained exclude any doubts in our prognostications -- they are reliable, verified and strengthened by a large amount of scientific data.

Correspondent: Anatoliy Ivanovich, you have said that the complex of measures in hand is being implemented on agricultural land. But what will be the loss of the land which is not under farming? For there exists a possibility that nucleads can be carried to other places together with dust, does it not?

Andrushchenko: According to the data provided by scientific establishments, wind erosion on such land is insignificant and it will not be able to affect the general situation to any degree. However, governing ourselves by the concern for people's health, a special type of decontamination work is being carried out on the contaminated patches. Apart from this, there are clearings in surrounding forests with a high concentration of harmful substances, I mean within the 30 km zone around the AES, but they remain under constant observation and do not constitute a threat to people. Besides all work on (?destroying) all contaminated forest patches is nearing completion.

Correspondent: Anatoliy Ivanovich, will those evacuated from the 30 km zone be able to return to the places of their previous residence?

Andrushchenko: Most certainly. As you know, the inhabitants of two villages returned home as early as last year. In a number of villges work on deactivation has been carried out and the radiation level in them has fallen below the accepted norm. But what people require is not simply a place for living, but also conditions for working in fields, animal sheds, and on their private plots. In other words, we must be absolutely sure that agricultural work within the zone is not frought with any danger. We have just completed the checking of several villages and found that the contamination level does not read above the accepted norm. All this enables us to state that the economical situation around the Chernobyl AES is gradually returning to the normal, pre-accident state.

PARTY RESOLUTION CRITICIZES UKRAINIAN MINISTER

PM271413 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "On Progress in the Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 21 February 1985 Resolution 'On the Development and Retooling of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Significant Improvement of the Quality of Metal Products as a Most Important Construction Material' by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy."

The resolution notes that the fulfillment of the aforementioned CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is unsatisfactory. [paragraph continues]

The Collegium and the minister, Comrade Galkin are intolerably slow in restructuring their work in the light of the demands made by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, and consequently stagnation phenomena are widespread in the republic's ferrous metallurgy, and ground already gained is being lost. In the period since 1979 and through the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the annual smelting of cast iron has been cut back by almost 3 million metric tons, steel smelting -- by 1.5 million metric tons, and coke production -- by 6.5 million metric tons. The plan for the first quarter of the current year was not fulfilled in terms of cast iron and steel smelting and the production of steel pipes; output sales taking contractual delivery commitments into account amounted to 96.4 percent.

Leaders of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the "Krivorozhstal" and Dzerzhinskiy Combines, and many other enterprises fail to ensure the fulfillment of set plans for the technical reconstruction of metallurgical production and the enhancement of the quality of metal products. Advanced metal rolling equipment and new methods for the enhancement of converter durability and the post-furnace [vnepechnaya] processing of steel are being introduced only slowly. There are instances of parasitical attitudes, when opportunities to carry out "small-scale reconstruction" are missed in expectation of larger investment funds, the own-resources method of construction is not developed, and the capacities of repair shops are not fully engaged in the manufacture of certain types of equipment.

The ministry is trying to solve the new and more complex tasks using outdated methods, and the style of its leaders is dominated by numerous sessions and conferences and constant "scolding" to the detriment of lively on-the-spot organizational work. The attention of leaders and engineering and technical staff at enterprises is not duly focused on the boosting of state discipline and the development of initiative for the utmost utilization of production reserves. The sector's work on the retention of cadres and the improvement of metallurgy workers' working and living conditions is inadequate.

Consequently, the Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy enterprises are lagging in terms of the main technical and economic work indicators and the performance of high-quality metal product deliveries. Compared with other enterprises in the country, the productivity of the republic's blast furnaces is 6 percent lower, with annual overexpenditure running to 1 million metric tons of coke and 1.2 million metric tons of conversion metal. In the current year, the "Azovstal" and "Zaporozhstal" Combines and many other enterprises have achieved only 75-90 percent fulfillment of targets for the production of economic types of rolled metals.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has long tolerated serious shortcomings in the work of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and fails to give it the proper assisance. Having included in the 5-year plan amounts in respect of the output volume by units scheduled for renewal, it failed to make balancing provisions in terms of the necessary capital investment and reconstruction measures.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and the republican planning organs tolerate instances of indifference toward the fulfillment of targets envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the retooling of ferrous metallurgy. Capital construction in this sector has slackened, and a sum of about R1 billion of the total funds allocated has not been assimilated in the last 15 years. [paragraph continues]

The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction Collegium fails to take effective measures to fully perform the construction work regarding the buildup and renewal of fixed assets at enterprises under the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. The allocated funds are not fully used to conclude contracts [prinimayutsya v podryad], and construction sites are often the last in line to be supplied with material and labor resources.

The 1985 plan for construction and installation work on projects for production purposes was fullfilled by 97 percent, and the 1986 plans was fulfilled by 86 percent. Capacities determining the level of technical progress were not commissioned on schedule, including capacities for the production of petroleum grade pipes at Nikopol's Yuzhnotrubnyy Zavod and the smelting of high quality stainless steel at the "Dneprospetsstal" Plant, and plans for the construction of a new metal rolling shop at the Petrovskiy Plant systematically remain unfulfilled. There has been no backing for the reconstruction of the "Zaporozhstal" Combine or for the completion of converter shop complexes at the Dzerzhinskiy and "Azovstal" Combines. As a result of the systematic nonfulfillment of construction plans, metallurgical workers are still waiting for a large volume of residential housing, children's and medical institutions, and sports facilities.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committeee and the Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, and Zaporozhy Party Obkoms, on whose territories the main metallurgical enterprises are located, have not taken an active stance to ensure their retooling and the improvement of quality indicators. Having examined this question following publication of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, they have failed to analyze in depth the progress of its fulfillment, do not conduct the necessary organizational and political work in party organizations and labor collectives, and do not respond sharply to the backog allowed to build up in the implementation of the planned program.

The CPSU Central Committee has drawn the attention of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Collegium and of Comrade Minister Galkin personally to the inadmissibility of the prevailing situation regarding the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the development and retooling of the sector, and also regarding the backlog in fulfillment of plan targets for production and the improved quality of output.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum resolution, the ministry leaders must concentrate their efforts on making fuller use of the reserves and potential existing within the sector. They must ensure broad introduction of the experience of front-ranking collectives and of Soviet and foreign scientific technical achievements. They must link more closely the activity of scientific research and planning institutes and enterprises, focusing it on key questions of retooling. They must practice the establishment of targeted creative collectives capable of taking elaboration through to practical implementation. They must make broader use of the capacities of machining shops and enterprises in the reconstruction and modernization of equipment. They must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets for 1987 and the 5-year plan as a whole, a sharp improvement in output quality, and 100-percent performance of output deliveries as ordered. They must give particular attention to the creation of normal social, consumer service, and production conditions for working people, the construction of housing, children's institutions, polyclinics, and schools, and the reconstruction of consumer service premises, dining rooms, and other projects.

Leaders of ferrous metallurgy associations, enterprises, and organizations have been given the task of ensuring more efficient utilization of the opportunities offered by the new methods of economic management in the implementation of the retooling and reconstruction of production. Under the conditions of democratization of labor collectives' lives, they must develop to the utmost the working people's initiative and creative activeness, channel it toward the constant improvement of technology and equipment, be bolder in promoting to leadership positions young resourceful workers offering new technical ideas, and create conditions for their successful implementation. Broader application must be given to the experience, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, of the collectives of Pervouralsk's Novotrubnyy Zavod and the Cherepovets metallurgical Combine which, on the basis of creative cooperation with machine builders and scientific research and planning institutes, successfully elaborate and introduce new and original solutions and aim for high efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction Collegium and of Comrade Minister Salo to change their attitude toward the construction of ferrous metallurgy projects. They must implement measures to build up the capacities of construction organizations, consolidate the construction industry bases in regions where metallurgical enterprises are concentrated, and ensure strict fulfillment, to a high standard and on schedule, of plan targets for the commissioning of projects for production, social, and consumer service purposes.

The attention of Comrade Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, has been drawn to the need to step up the practical assistance rendered to the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. It is necessary to analyze at greater depth the situation in the republic's ferrous metallurgy, objectively investigate the questions of technical progress, and promptly eliminate any factors holding back its development. The best forces of scientific research and planning organizations and of the sectorial machine building must be recruited for this purpose. There must be no unnecessary parallelism and duplication in work, which fetter initiative and diminish the responsibility of local cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution emphasizes that the retooling of the Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy enterprises is a most important national economic task at the present stage of acceleration of socioeconomic development, and it must be the focus of constant attention by party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs. Attitudes toward this key problem and end results must be examined on the basis of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum demands as an indicator of restructuring and cadres' maturity.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the appropriate party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must step up the organizational and political backing of the work being done on the retooling of ferrous metallurgy enterprises. There must be an implacable attitude toward economic leaders displaying parasitical sentiments, and high demands must be made of them regarding the complete and efficient utilization of existing internal reserves and potential. Close cooperation must be organized between collectives of local machine building enterprises and metallurgical workers in the reconstruction of production, and the fulfillment of targets and commitments for the delivery of the necessary high-quality metallurgical equipment must be monitored.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed central and republican planning and economic organs to review within 2 months all questions concerning the stepping up of work on the retooling of the Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Particular attention must be given to the urgency of reconstruction work at the "Zaporozhstal" Combine where, as a result of extensive wear and tear of fixed production capital, labor conditions and the ecological situation have become extremely complex, and the output produced is of poor quality. Organizational and technical solutions must be defined, involving joint participation by construction industry workers, metallurgy workers, and machine builders in the performance of construction work and the manufacture, installation, and operation of equipment, bearing in mind that the combine's reconstruction must begin this year, with the pace of work being stepped up in subsequent years.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD221305 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] At its 21 May meeting the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined questions connected with the opening of the 5th session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

Proposals on the agenda and order of work of the session of the supreme body of the republican state government were discussed and approved. The work of the Uzbek SSR Soviets of People's deputies, ministries, and departments concerning the fulfillment of the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum on comprehensively increasing the role of the human factor, which has become an important requirement of the acceleration of social and economic development, was examined. A decision on this question will be published in the press.

The presidium examined the state of preparations for the election of people's deputies to local soviet and rayon and city [word indistinct] of the Uzbek SSR in Dzhizak Oblast. The presidium entrusted the Dzhizak Oblispolkom with the task of eliminating existing shortcomings and fully implementing the democratic norms reflected in the law on elections.

Questions of application of the law on rewarding mothers and of serious shortcomings in the work of people's deputies' soviets concerning the protection of mothers and children were examined. The presidium drew the attention of Andizhan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Novoy, Tashkent, Fergana and Khorezm oblispolkoms to cases of crude violation of laws on rewarding prolific mothers and on the protection of mothers and children. Their attention was drawn to the fact that leading officials of the oblast, city and rayon committees are personally responsible for abiding by these laws, and the presidium instructed them to take effective measures to instill order in the fulfillment of benefit legislation and laws on the protection of mothers and children.

The results of a 2-month forestry and garden period in the republic were examined.

Other questions of the state life of the republic were also examined and relevant decisions were adopted.

LUKYANOV, OTHERS ATTEND BORDER TROOPS DAY MEETING

LD272252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today there was a festive meeting of representatives of the capital's working people, the personnel of the KGB border troops and servicemen of the capital's garrison, devoted to Border Troops' Day. The presidium of the meeting included Comrade Lukyanov, heads of ministries and departments, military chiefs, representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, and border troop veterans. The speakers at the meeting emphasized that Soviet people, who are engaged in revolutionary transformations in the economy and in social life, may rest easy about the sacred border of their socialist fatherland.

GROUND FORCES OFFICIAL CRITICIZES TRAINING

PM171420 [Editorial report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 1987 Second Edition carries on pages 1-2 under the rubric "Worthy Addition to Army and Navy" and the headline "Common, State Concern" a 3,600-word article by Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, pegged to the spring draft of young men into the Soviet Armed Forces. Pointing out that the party and government last year adopted a resolution on improving the preparation of young men for military service, the writer maintains that there are still "many shortcomings" and "rather little tangible progress" in this work. He emphasizes "the need to make more efficient use of general educational schools for the military-patriotic education of young people, their vocational orientation toward military specialities, and their preparation for service." Going on to examine the problems of service in Multinational Military collectives, Popkov writes: "Many representatives of the Central Asian Republics, Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus do not speak fluent Russian -- the language of inter-nation contacts. This fact cannot fail to have an adverse effect on our affairs, particularly on young men's service and the time they take to master combat specialties and hardware. We take note year after year of the poor knowledge of Russian on the part of many draftees, but things do not improve, particularly in a number of parts of the Uzbek and Turkmen SSR's."

The writer also points out that "the organization of educational work does not always take proper account of the demographic situation in the country and the increase among draftees of people brought up in so-called "disadvantaged" families, who have been introduced to drunkenness and do not work anywhere." He notes that "numerous cases of figure padding and deception have been exposed" in reports on the results of military training submitted by certain military commissariats, for which "the corresponding officials have borne personal responsibility."

Popkov concludes his article as follows: "We possess all we need to strengthen the Soviet People's Military-patriotic education and to prepare young people for military service. Thus, action is needed. More vigorous, purposeful, concerted action. This work of state importance needs a real boost in the spirit of the demands of restructuring."